

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

NOV 14 1945

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

OCTOBER 27, 1944

PERIODICAL NUMBER
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LOOK-OUT BESIDE THE ROAD : QUENDON, ESSEX

J. A. Brimble

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVI. No 2493.

OCTOBER 27, 1944

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By Direction of Sir Frederick Heaton.

GLoucestershire

In a lovely part of the South Cotswolds. 3 miles from the ancient and picturesque town of Cirencester. 18 miles from Cheltenham.
**THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF
ASHBROOK AND RANBURY, ABOUT 908 ACRES**



RANBURY FARM HOUSE

and including

RANBURY FARM with a fine old Cotswold Manor House, 321 ACRES

ASHBROOK MANOR FARM of 483 ACRES
BETTY'S GRAVE FARM of 75 ACRES

4 Attractive Residences all in the famous "Cotswold" architecture of stone, of moderate size, in delightful surroundings and with gardens and paddocks.

Main electricity to every house. Water from estate supply.

HUNTING WITH THE V.W.H. (2 packs).

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the near future.

Auction Particulars in course of preparation (price 1s.).



RANBURY COTTAGE



BETTY'S GRAVE FARM

Solicitor : Arthur G. Dennis, Esq., 15, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

Auctioneers : Messrs. HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Cirencester and Fairford.

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1., and 14, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

By Direction of G. E. Street, Esq.

WEST SUSSEX—SURREY & HANTS BORDERS

About 2 miles from Liphook Station on electrified Portsmouth Line. Within easy reach of Haslemere, Petersfield and Midhurst.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

comprising

WOODMANSGREEN FARM, 140 ACRES

BECKSFIELD FARM, 124 ACRES

ALFORDS FARM, 75 ACRES

The above with Vacant Possession.

SLATHURST FARM and POND, 139 ACRES

Forming part of the HOLLYCOMBE ESTATE

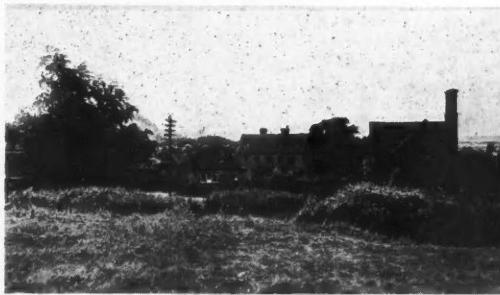
Also a number of Cottages and Accommodation Enclosures.

For SALE by AUCTION in Lots at the VILLAGE HALL, LIPHOOK, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1944, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Auction Particulars, price 1s.
Solicitors : Messrs. Cousins and Burbidge, 18, Landport Terrace, Portsmouth.



BECKSFIELD FARM



COTTAGES AT REDFORD

ALFORDS FARM



SLATHURST FARM

Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.; and Messrs. HEWETT & LEE, 144, High St., Guildford, Surrey.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams
Galleries, Wesdo, London



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1
CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL

MAYFAIR 3316/7

By Direction of John Pelham Papillon, Esq.

CROWHURST, SUSSEX

Between Battle and Hastings.



COURT LODGE

TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING PLOTS

An AREA OF WOODLAND KNOWN AS "FOREWOOD," 4 GOOD COTTAGES, A PARCEL OF ACCOMMODATION LAND OF **ABOUT 10 ACRES**

AND THE

EXCELLENT MARSH GRAZING situate in the Parish of Hooe and extending to **47 ACRES**

HAVING A TOTAL AREA OF

APPROX. 730 ACRES

Which will be OFFERED for SALE by AUCTION in 12 LOTS (unless previously sold privately as a whole) at THE DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1944, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale (price 2s. each) of the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7); and at Northampton, Leeds, Cirencester and Yeovil.

Solicitors: Messrs. Raper & Fovargue, Battle (Tel. 400/401); and at Eastbourne and Hailsham.

SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE

TASTEFULLY DESIGNED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Lodge and 2 cottages.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS. LAKE OF 3 ACRES.

Total area 25 ACRES

PRICE £18,500 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7).

WILTS—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS

DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

2 reception rooms, cloakroom, domestic offices, "Esse" cooker, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

STABLING, GARAGE.

1½ ACRES

Vacant Possession by arrangement.

PRICE £6,000

Details of Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

Near ALTON, HANTS

Station 1½ miles.

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

OF 136 ACRES

(mostly let)

and RESIDENCE with hall, 3 reception, 6 principal and 2 servants' bedrooms, bathroom.

CENTRAL HEATING. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGE AND STABLING.

VACANT POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

Apply: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7).

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

WILTS—DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT



AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

12 bedrooms, nursery, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception-rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Stabning. Garage. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

AREA EXTENDING TO 160 ACRES

INCLUDING PASTURE AND ARABLE
REASONABLE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 Tel.: Grosvenor 3121 (7028)

SURREY

FOR SALE A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF 21 ACRES

WITH VERY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Stands on high ground with south aspect.

The house contains hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, smoke room; complete domestic offices, and includes servants' hall, pantry and bedroom. ABOVE approached by two staircases: 12 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms. Fitted basins (h. & c.) in all bedrooms.

AGA COOKER. FRIGIDAIRE. WATER SOFTENER. MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE, STABLE AND GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES. LODGE.

THE GROUNDS ARE WELL MATURED AND AFFORD PLENTY OF SHADE. PRETTY FLOWER GARDEN. 2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS. VERY LARGE SWIMMING BATH AND GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN, THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT

21 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

Apply: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

HAYWARDS HEATH 5½ MILES

Lovely Position amid Beautiful Country

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE on 2 floors, built of red brick, stands on loam and sandstone soil, and enjoys a Southern aspect with charming views.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms (basins h. & c.), 3 bathrooms.

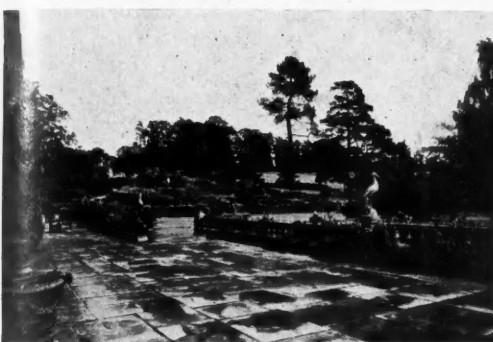


Central heating. Constant hot water. Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Entrance lodge. 2 cottages.

Garages for 4.

Farm buildings.



The GROUNDS are intersected by a stream and include lawns, lily pond and rock garden, formal and rose gardens, partly walled kitchen garden, etc.

Woodland about 8 acres, pasture 70 acres, arable 6 acres.

Nearly 84 ACRES



Sole Agents : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,040)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams :
Galleries, Wesdo, London.

Reading 4441
Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY W.1

Telegrams :
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichener, Piccy, London"

PADWORTH HOUSE. BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY, NEAR TO ALDERMASTON

A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD

The accommodation comprises: Hall, 5 well-proportioned reception rooms, 28 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, etc.

WONDERFUL OLD GARDENS WITH LAKE AND OLD BRICK WALLS. In all

12 ACRES

MORE LAND IF DESIRED.

The interior decorations have many interesting features, including carved woodwork, Adam fireplaces, vaulted ceilings, etc.

THE HOUSE IS REQUISITIONED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AT £323 PER ANNUM AND IS USED AS A CHILDREN'S HOSTEL.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON NOVEMBER 2

Particulars of the Joint Auctioneers : Mr. B. S. ALLEN, 18, Bridge Street, Andover; and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.



OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

KENT—SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS

London 25 miles.

A VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL FARM

GENUINE MODERNISED TUDOR FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, built of mellowed brick with some exterior timbering and containing many period features including a quantity of old oak. 3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light and water supply. Telephone. Pleasure, vegetable and fruit gardens, orchard and spinney. Garages, etc. 3 cottages. Farm buildings.

THE LAND, formerly all pasture, has been found eminently suitable for stock raising, being almost completely surrounded by a ring fence. The property would make a good Dairy Farm. In all, just over

224 ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £13,000

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

Recommended by the Sole Agents : JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

OXFORDSHIRE COTSWOLDS

Burford 5 miles.

A DISTINCTIVE POST-WAR COUNTRY HOME

PERFECT OLD STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED COTSWOLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3-4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light. Ample water supply. Central heating. Telephone.

Garages, stabling and farm buildings. Good cottage (1-2 more possibly available). Beautiful grounds intersected by a stream and an old moat. Kitchen garden, walled fruit garden, and large paddock, in all about

12 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE is at present requisitioned for the duration of the war by the W.L.A., who pay a nominal rental of £163 p.a.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £13,500

Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, of Oxford.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY W.I.

SUSSEX
Near to a Village. About 1½ miles from Station. Excellent bus service next by.
AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

Designed by a well-known architect.
 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (several with fitted basins h. & c.), modern bathroom.

Main electricity. Excellent water supply.
 Modern drainage.

Garage. Brick-built Stabling.
 Delightfully disposed well-matured garden, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

About 4 ACRES
FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION
 Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER as above. (17,499)

OR ONE OF THE PRETTIEST REACHES OF THE THAMES
To be Sold

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN BRICK BUILT HOUSE

IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION WITH ABOUT 150 ft. FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9-11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main Services. Central Heating.
 Garage, workshop, and building suitable for conversion into another garage or bungalow.

Delightfully disposed gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden, many fruit trees, etc., in all

About 3 ACRES
 Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,498)

ON THE BORDERS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT AND NEAR THE COAST**CUMBERLAND, NEAR WAST WATER****TO BE SOLD****AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,000 ACRES****TWO MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING**

Fine old House of character dating back to Norman times, standing in beautifully timbered parklands

Halls, 3 reception, billiard room, 15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Electric light. Excellent water supply.

Modern drainage.

Ample outbuildings. Delightful old walled/garden.

7-ACRE TARN**FARMS. SEVERAL COTTAGES. WOODLAND.**

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, OSBORN & MERCER, to anyone seeking a really attractive Residential and Sporting Estate.

WEST SUFFOLK
Between Sudbury and Bury St. Edmunds.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE EXAMPLE OF JACOBEAN ARCHITECTURE

with a wealth of old oak and other features.
 Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Fitted basins in all bedrooms. Electric light.
 Central heating.

Cottage. Garage.
 Attractive gardens and grounds, tennis court, etc., in all

About 2½ ACRES
 For sale at £4,500. Possession in November

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2,056)

WEST SUSSEX

In a delightful position high up, facing south and commanding lovely views.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE INCLUDING A GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

seated amidst parklike surroundings.

3 reception, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Main water.

Central Heating.

3 cottages, stabling, delightful gardens and grounds with lake, open-air swimming bath, walled kitchen garden, woodland, parklands and rich water meadows bounded by a river, in all about **120 ACRES**

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. — (16,100)

23, MOUNT ST.,
 GROSSEYOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER
Beautifully fitted and appointed throughout and easily maintained.
SURREY—BETWEEN DORKING AND LEATHERHEAD



Close to such famous beauty spots as Box Hill, Leith Hill and Ranmore Common. High up with delightful views.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6-8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Oak floors. Luxury bathrooms. Tiled domestic offices. All main services. Electric panel heating. Garage for 2 cars. Well timbered Gardens of singular charm. Tennis court. Kitchen garden, etc.

ABOUT 2 ACRES

The whole place is in beautiful order, tastefully decorated and presents an unique opportunity.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE
10,000 GUINEAS****IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

Joint Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1; and WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING SOUTH DOWNS
Amid glorious West Sussex scenery between Haslemere and Petworth.

DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT AND TILED HOUSE of charming character. 8 beds, 2 baths, 4 reception. Electric light, central heating, etc. Garage, 2 cottages. Charming gardens with hard court. Pasture and delightful woodland. **ABOUT 70 ACRES. £9,000.** With vacant possession.—Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
 LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

INEXPENSIVE HOUSES JUST AVAILABLE

BRACKLESHAM BAY, WEST SUSSEX
 100 yards from sea. Superb marine views.
FINE ROOMY BUNGALOW. Soundly constructed of timber on concrete and with heavy thatched roof. Large lounge with sun loggia, 3 b'd, bath, main water and electric light. Double garage. **ABOUT AN ACRE** (3 va'able roa'f f'ntages). **FREEHOLD ONLY £2,650.** Or would sell with half the land. Immediate possession. Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BETWEEN MARKET HARBOROUGH AND RUGBY
 In picturesque village on bus route and in first-class Hunting district.

ATTRACTIVE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE in perfect order and comfortable. Lounge, 2 reception, 7 bedrooms, bath, main electric light and power. Unfailing water supply pumped by electric light. Water softener. Main drainage, central heating, 8 sbling and garage. Matured grounds of just under **AN ACRE**. **FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000.** Early possession. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

HADLEIGH AND RAYLEIGH (between)
 Ideal for business man. Main Line to Southend-on-Sea.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE (detached), on 2 floors only. On rising ground. Rural views over farm land and wood. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main gas and water connected (electricity in road adjacent). Garage, stable, barn. Ful y stocked garden of **AN ACRE**, tennis lawn, etc. **FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750.** Possession on completion.

FINE VIEWS OF LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

30 miles inland from the sea at Mablethorpe and Skegness. Lincoln 10 miles. **THIS REALLY FINE OLD HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE GEORGIAN CHARACTER**

Close to small village. Bus services and within a mile of station.

COMPLETELY REDECORATED THROUGHOUT. Ready to occupy without further outlay.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY (in vicinity). HEATING.

STABLING, GARAGE, FARMERY. 3-ROOMED COTTAGE.

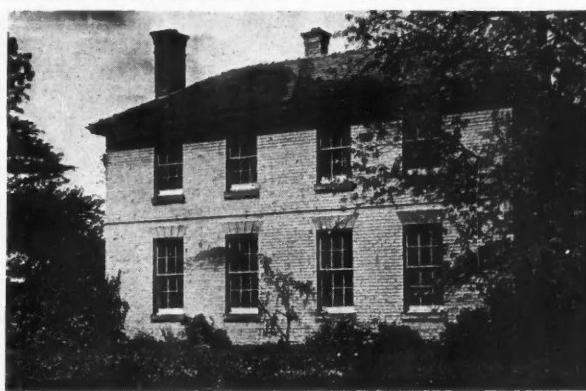
SHADY GARDENS. FINE FOREST TREES.

Lawns. Kitchen garden. Pastureland.

NEARLY 7 ACRES (8 acres of grassland can be purchased.)

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,750

Vacant possession on completion. Recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



184, BROMPTON ROAD,
 LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

EASY DAILY REACH
SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS 30 miles, favourite district. Gentleman's highly attractive Residential and Farming Estate of 200 acres, having genuine Tudor residence with lovely old oak in secluded position with beautiful due South views. 2 large reception, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. 5 excellent Cottages with baths and e.l. and good buildings. Highly farmed by owner, in excellent heart and lying very attractively, including very fine paddocks. Ideal for a London man requiring daily access. For sale freehold, with early possession. Recommended. Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH

A very exceptional opportunity, such as seldom occurs.

Ideal for a City man wishing to farm. **Nearly 200 ACRES** with Lake and Stream affording fishing, and some woodlands, excellent Pastures and water meadows, arable including market garden land. Good dairy buildings, beautiful old Sussex barn, cottages, etc. Charming old Farmhouse of character. 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, etc. Lovely position. Views to the Downs. Main water and electricity.

FREEHOLD, £6,650

ONLY VERY PRIVATELY OFFERED.

APPOINTMENTS TO VIEW FROM THE AGENTS:

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

GENTLEMAN'S DEVON FARM

EXETER—NEWTON ABBOT

NEARLY 140 ACRES amid lovely country and enjoying magnificent views. Excellent Stone-built Residence. 2 reception, 6 bed, bath. Electric light. Ample buildings. About 95 acres of grass with streams. Possession March 25.

FREEHOLD. ONLY £6,000

Or Residence, Buildings and 14 Acres, £4,000.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

BERKSHIRE

Between Maidenhead and Cookham. Overlooking Widbrook Common.



THIS ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 4 reception, billiard room or studio, 7 bed, 2 baths. Main electric light, gas and water. Central heating, modern drainage. Cottage, garage and useful buildings. Gardens and grounds of about **2 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, with early possession

Full particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C4932)

IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST PARTS OF THE NEW FOREST WITH MOORINGS AT BUCKLER'S HARD FOR YACHTS, AND PRIVATE BATHING HUT.

FOR SALE, LEASEHOLD, AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE. 9 bed bedrooms, 6 baths, 7-8 servants' bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, picture gallery, usual offices. Central heating. Automatic electric plant (annual cost about £15). Water by ram with electric pump and filter. Septic drainage. Chauffeur's cottage. Garage, stabling, kennels, etc. Gardens and grounds extending to about **13 ACRES**, containing some of the finest rhododendrons and azaleas in the country.



Lease has about 91 years to run. G.R. £30 p.a.

Price and all further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C3275)

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Unspoilt country. Near Ashridge.

XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE

GOLF COURSE about half a mile. SOUTHERN ASPECT. VIEWS OVER UNDULATING COUNTRY.

10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Servants' hall and domestic offices.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING, GARAGE, OUTBUILDINGS, COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

GARDEN, KITCHEN GARDEN, ABOUT 5 ACRES WOODLAND, THE REMAINDER BEING GRASS.

In all about 20 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

£12,500 FREEHOLD

Particulars of Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 3056).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

S, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.
(Regent 4685)

CHEQUERS CORNER, WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, SURREY

Close to the Walton Heath Golf Course.

A REALLY CHOICE COUNTRY HOUSE



up to date, with central heating, electric light, gas, etc. Large hall opening to lounge and thence to loggia, drawing room (26 ft. by 21 ft.), dining room (23 ft. by 16 ft.) with panelled walls. Oak floors to these rooms. 9 bedrooms (some with fitted basins), 3 fine bathrooms, maid's sitting room, etc. Garage for 2 cars. Nice cottage with parlour, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION at a later date unless previously sold by private treaty.



THE COTTAGE

Full details of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

MAIDENHEAD THICKET, BERKS
High position.
CHARMING MODERN HOME. 3 reception, 4 bed, bath. Main services. Garage. Attractive garden. **1 ACRE.** Just available. **£4,500.** Possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX. 35 miles London.
Views to Chichester.
MODERN RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 7 bed, bath. Main water, electricity. Garage. Cottage. Excellent pastureland. **40 ACRES. £7,500.** Possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Near CHAGFORD. Edge of DARTMOOR
GENUINE GEORGIAN-LATE TUDOR RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 6 bed, bath. Modern Cottage, Garage. Farmery. Excellent pasture and orchards. **5 ACRES. POSSESSION, £6,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

EASY REACH OXFORD and AYLESBURY
Outskirts favourite old town.
PERIOD HOUSE. 3 reception, 6 bed, bath. Main services. Delightful garden. **£4,500. POSSESSION.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Between CAMBRIDGE and BEDFORD
QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE, restored. 3 reception, 5 bed, bath. Main services. Central heating. Old-world gardens. **2 ACRES. POSSESSION. £6,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and RYE
High position.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, overlooking Downs. 3 reception, 5 bed, 3 bath. Main services. Gardener's cottage, Garage, Farmery. Water and old wooded gardens, orchard and **8 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £6,500. POSSESSION.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Between HERTFORD and BISHOP'S STORTFORD
MODERN BUNGALOW RESIDENCE. 2 reception, 3 bed, tiled bath. Farmery, garage. Main services. Excellent pastureland. Long frontage to River and **18 ACRES.** Just available. **£5,750. POSSESSION.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

OVERLOOKING POOLE and SWANAGE BAY
Pretty COTTAGE RESIDENCE. 2 reception, 4 bed, bath. Mains. Garage. **1 ACRE GARDEN. £4,000.** Inclusive fitted furniture.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

OXSHOTT WOODS, SURREY
1 mile Station. Waterloo 30 minutes.
TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE, panelled and oak beamed. 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bath. Mains. Garage. Gardens, grass and woodland. **4 ACRES. POSSESSION AFTER WAR. £5,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

2 miles LEWES. SOUTH DOWNS
A 400-YEAR-OLD MANOR HOUSE, oak beams, inglenook. 3 reception, 6 bed, 3 bath. Mains. Central heating. Garage, cottage and flat. Walled gardens and paddocks. Post-war Occupation. Just available.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

ON THE GREEN, HAMPTON COURT
PERIOD HOUSE OF CHARACTER, in walled gardens. 3 reception, tiled offices, servants' quarters, 6 bed, 2 bath. Garage. Gardener's cottage. Central heating. Mains. Old-world gardens. **2 ACRES. £8,500** including fixtures.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

SURREY

In beautifully wooded country, near Limpsfield Common, Oxted Station 1½ miles.

AN OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM

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Standing well back from the main road, it is planned to give easy management and to derive the maximum benefit from the Southern aspect, with panoramic views of the South Downs.

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IN PERFECT CONDITION
THROUGHOUT.

4 bedrooms, enclosed sun balcony, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.
CENTRAL HEATING.
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SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, and complete domestic offices.

Central heating. Main water, gas, electricity and drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Greenhouse, potting shed, fruit store.

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The whole comprising
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3 miles from Brockenhurst Station on Main Line Southern Railway. 2½ miles from Lymington with its Yachting facilities.

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WITH HOUSE APPROACHED BY
WIDE CARRIAGE DRIVE

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, servants' hall, kitchen and offices.

Garages. Main water. Electric lighting. Central heating.

Entrance lodge. 2 semi-detached cottages. Stabling. Range of brick buildings.



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MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

4,930 ACRES

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FINE STONE-BUILT MANSION
LOOKING DOWN A MOST
BEAUTIFUL AVENUE
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Valuable salmon and trout fishing.

GROUSE MOOR
NEARLY 3,000 ACRES.

VALUABLE TIMBER.



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ON TWO FLOORS.

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Built 1900 of multi-coloured brick (mostly covered wistaria) by architect for own occupation. Hall, 3 inter-communicating reception rooms with polished oak floors and facing South with wide paved Terrace. Offices with Aga, and maids' sitting room, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Electric light, company's water. Central heating. Garage, stabling. Well timbered gardens with tennis lawn, orchard, pond, woodlands and 2 paddocks.

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CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

On high ground, facing South, in a quiet rural district, approached by short drive. Contains hall, 3 reception rooms, small study, domestic offices with Aga cooker and h.w. boiler, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Electric light. Ample water. Modern drainage. DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS, TENNIS LAWN, ORCHARD AND EXCELLENT KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCKS AND SPINNEY, NEW COTTAGE, GARAGE, OUTBUILDINGS, ETC.

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GENTLEMAN'S DAIRY FARM, 157 ACRES

Main residence (3 sitting, 7 bedrooms, mostly with basins h. & c., 2 bathrooms, central heating, electric light), secondary residence, let for 1 year at £150 p.a. (3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, 3 with basins h. & c., 2 bathrooms, central heating, electric light); model set dairy buildings; large cottage (4 bedrooms, bath, etc.). An unique property with £12,000. Possession later on.—WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

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DEVON. CHOICE SMALL ESTATE 278 ACRES

Opening on to glorious moors.

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LONGCROFT HALL, BEVERLEY, E. YORKS



CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE built on high ground, secluded but not isolated, surrounded by beautiful gardens with ornamental and lily ponds, open pastures on all sides. 3 reception rooms, hall, vestibule, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 cloakrooms (with h. and c.) and w.c., ballroom. Heated swimming pool. Mains water, electricity, gas. Beautiful views from all windows. Central heating and every known labour-saving device. Hard tennis court. Stables converted to flat. Garages, gardener's Cottage. Walled kitchen garden with 2 greenhouses, one vine. LAND AND GARDENS about 14 ACRES.

The whole property was modernised less than 10 years ago, regardless of cost.

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A GENTLEMAN'S FARMING ESTATE of distinction with high profits. (490 ACRES, including some of the richest land in the country known as "Green-sand" which will grow any crop. Delightfully placed medium-sized residence of character in lovely setting with main services and modern conveniences. Inexpensive gardens. First-rate buildings including Accredited cowhouse, Foreman's house and cottages. PRICE, FREEHOLD, ONLY £27 AN ACRE. Very strongly recommended.—Sole Agents: WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

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MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH

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A SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE WITH MANOR HOUSE AND 25 ACRES

Lounge hall with fine staircase, 5 entertaining rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bath, complete domestic offices. Good services with main electricity.

LOGE AT ENTRANCE. EXTENSIVE WALLED GARDENS. GARAGES, STABLING AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

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VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £5,250

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Telegrams :
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HOME OF SINGULAR CHARM c.3

In secluded grounds of great beauty and in a quiet road on high ground.



Only about 12 miles North-west of Town.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s services. Central heating. Garage 2 cars.

LARGE AND PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN, ROCKERY, WOODLAND WALK, MASSES OF BULBS. In all

**About 2 ACRES
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A PICTURESQUE PART OF SUFFOLK

In a small town. First-rate Yachting facilities.



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with entrance hall, 2 good reception rooms, downstairs cloakroom, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices.

GOOD OUTBUILDINGS including an OLD BARN 40 ft. by 17 ft. 6 ins. GARAGE, etc. WALLED GARDEN, TENNIS COURT, FRUIT TREES, in all

About 3/4 ACRE

ALL COMPANIES' MAINS.

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CHARMING CHARACTER RESIDENCE

in the Tudor style

containing 8 bedrooms (fitted basins), built-in wardrobe and other cupboards; 3 modern well-fitted bathrooms, 3 reception, compact offices.

Central heating. All main services. Garage for 2 cars. Delightful garden about

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Quite secluded with SPACIOUS LAWNS, part wooded. The property as a whole having been extremely well maintained.

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c.3/By.



HAYWARDS HEATH AND BRIGHTON (Between) c.2

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PRIVATE RESIDENCE

but easily adaptable for Club or Commercial Purposes. DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE modernised and in excellent order.

3 reception, garden room, fine billiard room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Main drainage. First-class standard squash racquet court with changing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Excellent club or play room. American bar. Fine lofts.

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**OVERLOOKING A SURREY GOLF c.3
COURSE**

On high ground near open Downs and only about 30 minutes from Town.

EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENCE

Billiard room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water.

GARAGE 2 CARS.

THE GROUNDS ARE BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT WITH HARD TENNIS COURT, FLOWER BEDS AND CRAZY PAVING, in all about

ONE ACRE

EXTRA LAND AVAILABLE.

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SOUTH DOWNS COUNTRY c.2/3

In a lovely setting amid typical Sussex scenery, handy for the coast and a yachting harbour. Local buses pass the drive.

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4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Excellent water. Main electricity. Complete central heating.

GARAGE, STABLING, COWHOUSE AND OTHER GOOD BUILDINGS. 4 COTTAGES. LOVELY AND PROLIFIC GARDENS. AN ARABLE FIELD AND 2 PADDOCKS, in all

About 26 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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HOOK HEATH, SURREY c.4/By.

On 17th Fairway of Golf Course. Highest part of Woking. Station 2 miles (London 35 minutes). Bus route 4 minutes.

8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms (4 fitted basins), nursery suite, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception, cloakroom. Part central heating. Co.'s electric light, water, main drainage. Cottage.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

2 1/4 ACRES

Part wooded. Sandy soil.

POSSESSION in March next or possibly sooner.

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c.2

BISHOP'S STORTFORD DISTRICT

In undulating rural country yet with local buses passing the drive.



HANDSOME GABLED RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

Main water. Complete central heating. Electricity.

STABLING, GARAGES AND EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS. 2 COTTAGES.

LOVELY GARDENS, ORCHARDING, 2 PADDocks AND A FIELD, in all

About 23 ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,500

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Magnificent views of the Brendon Hills and Exmoor.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

with square hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, complete offices.

Chauffeur's or servants' quarters with 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Good garage. Useful outbuildings.

Inexpensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden, in all

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PRICE £6,500. Lowest

Additional 26 acres of land can be had if required.

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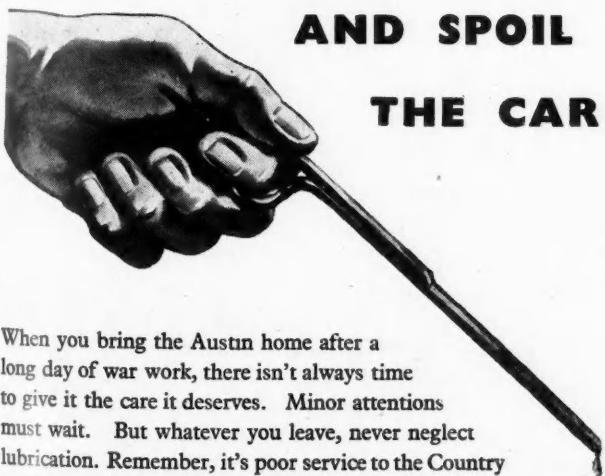
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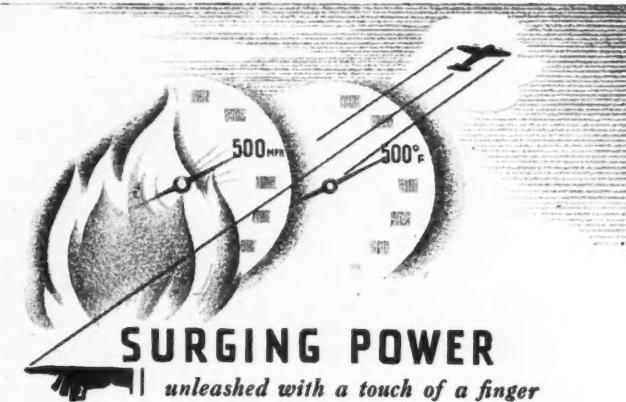


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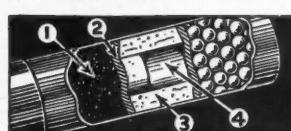
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but very soon

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2493

OCTOBER 27, 1944



Pearl Freeman

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THE FOREST AUTHORITY

LAST year's Reconstruction Report drawn up by the Forestry Commission envisages a great programme of afforestation in which privately owned woodland will play a much greater part than formerly. Because the schemes are on a much greater scale than that the Commission was appointed to administer there is an obvious case for examining its constitutional status. It is certainly not an orthodox department, though Parliament has never expressed dissatisfaction at the present arrangements. Annual estimates are approved and the accounts examined by the Public Accounts Committee. On the other hand the so-called Parliamentary Commissioner (Sir George Courthope) answers routine questions and any matters of policy are left to the Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Commissioners are quite satisfied with the present arrangement, but if Parliament should now insist on a responsible Minister they would be content with the Lord President. As far as their own personnel is concerned they think it a well-balanced team—we quote from their Report—and consider that the practice of having political representatives on the Commission avoids party controversy about afforestation.

The two Forestry Societies of England and Scotland which are particularly concerned with the problems of private forestry are by no means of the same opinion as the Commission. In their recently issued report on post-war policy they call for Ministerial representation in Parliament. They would not be content with the Ministry of Agriculture which might "sacrifice the interests of forestry to those of agriculture particularly in times of financial stringency" and they ask for a separate Board whose President should be a Minister. The English Society asks for separate votes for national forests and estate woodlands respectively. The future Forest Authority, it is pointed out, will have much wider powers and responsibilities. As it will have control of estate woodlands it must be a sympathetic department which is eager to help timber-growers and their staffs. If the present arrangement continues owners of woodlands will be controlled by a State department which is itself by far the biggest woodland owner and which will be their chief competitor in the acquisition of forest land, the recruitment of skilled staff and the sale of forest products. Another point raised is the need for close co-operation between the Forest Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture. Something like the County Agricultural Executive Committees will be continued after the war and there ought to be regional forestry committees on the same level, so that the two could together assume a general responsibility for rural welfare.

So runs the argument, and it is obvious that its basis is to be found in the owners' lack

of confidence in the Commission. Nor is the situation without its personal side. The Forestry Societies commend without stint the pioneer work of the Commissioners in building up their service to operate national forests. They point out that the first three chairmen (Lord Lovat, Lord Clinton and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell) were well-known landowners.

"During the whole of this period Mr. R. L. (now Sir Roy) Robinson was Technical Commissioner and it is chiefly to him, and to the three chairmen with whom he collaborated, that the State forests and the State Forest Service owe their design and efficiency." In 1932 he succeeded to the chairmanship. The Societies remark that, though the appointment resulted in a centralisation of power "it tended to estrange the Commissioners from private foresters . . . and to sharpen the distinction between State forestry and private forestry." The nominal business of the Board suggested by the Forestry Societies would be in the hands of a full-time chairman. But they consider that "it would be constitutionally wrong in principle for this chairman to be the Chief Technical Officer." In view of the very different considerations which rule with regard to estate woodlands and the importance of questions of amenity where they are concerned, there may well be something in this, and it is as well to have it plainly stated.

DOG

*To you I am omnipotent and wise;
My justice and injustice you accept.
In separate compartments oddly kept.
One hand deals discipline, the other, food
And sometimes love; and all, in order, good.
Against my ankle warm your body lies,
And all your trust is in your onyx eyes.
Ah, did you know how to myself I seem
Most meagre in authority, most loath,
Uncertain, timid, then perhaps your dream
Of my omnipotence and wisdom both
Would fade like rainbows arching on a stream.
Illusion and a query never went
Together, nor a challenge with assent.
Better to leave it as it stands, a rule
Making of me a sage, of you a fool.
However inexplicable and odd,
Should my dog question me? or I my God?*

V. SACKVILLE-WEST.

PUTTING WALES ON THE MAP

WALES, Miss Lloyd George has observed, has been sending Members to Westminster for 400 years, but in all that time there had not been a day, till last week, set aside for discussion of the Principality's affairs. That at last there should have been may gratify Cambrians, but it scarcely established the case that the special needs of Wales are so different from those of either industrial or rural England that separate legislation is required. Speakers, indeed, seemed to be at cross purposes in demanding on the one hand separate measures for the re-establishment of upland farming, cottage crafts and the heavy industries, and on the other the closer linking of Wales and England by a South Wales motorway across the Severn. An enquiry that the *Liverpool Daily Post* has been conducting on developing North Wales as a holiday centre has shown a similar desire for better communications, with a high-level road bridge over the Dee, coupled with the entirely commendable aim of developing Welsh resorts on typically Welsh, or alpine, lines rather than on English. The Severn Bridge is a necessity which must come and South Wales will obviously share, with English centres, in returning prosperity. But many English lovers of North Wales must believe that the interests of that lovely mountain land will be best served by maintaining its relative remoteness and enhancing its great positive beauty. For example, a few thousand pounds spent to encourage the whitewashing or colour-washing in the traditional Welsh manner of its grey houses, and greater attention to clearing away eyesores, coupled with increased and improved hotel accommodation, might well be as effective as more ambitious schemes in attracting visitors and residents.

GEORGIAN HOUSES AND REPLANNING

LORD CRANBOURNE, speaking at the annual meeting of the Georgian Group, recalled that there was an old Roman saying to the effect that what buildings the barbarians had not despoiled the Barbarini had quarried for their palaces. England will have its Barbarini, he said, when war's destruction ends, and the Georgian Group have plenty of scope when replanning begins. He instanced the stately classical house in Chippenham, illustrated in the Group's report, which was pulled down before the war to be replaced by a Woolworth Store as a case in point. But he believed that the powers given to local authorities under the new Planning Bill, if implemented by public opinion, could prevent repetition of such wanton damage by commercial interests. The Group is a branch of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings formed before the war to awaken respect for buildings of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (as the parent body has so signally done for those of earlier date) and, besides working to preserve them where possible, to ensure that new ones harmonise, though they may contrast, with them. It has, indeed, been largely responsible for sponsoring the amendment proposed by Mr. Keeling and now incorporated in the Bill, by which the Ministry of Works will procure lists of all significant buildings in planning areas. Due notice will be required from local authorities of any listed buildings which it is proposed to demolish in connection with replanning, thus affording opportunity for alternative courses to be considered.

AT A PRICE

IT will have cheered many people to read on the authority of a famous firm of golf-ball makers that to-day "anybody can get reconditioned golf balls at 15s. a dozen." The prospect may not be quite so glittering as it first appears since he will have to send old balls to be re-covered and there may be some inevitable "queueing-up" to get them; but to say so much is to be ungrateful for the balata which has been released by the Board of Trade. Beggars must not be choosers, and the price is, judged by war standards, almost incredibly moderate. Meanwhile the prices of golf clubs, as disclosed by offers in the *Agony Column*, seem remarkably fluid. One advertiser wishes to sell four iron and two wooden clubs, seven balls (four of them new) and a bag for "best offer over £40." In a neighbouring column another proposes to spoil his market by suggesting what Mr. Tigg would have called "the ridiculous amount of £20" for 10 irons and a bag "all perfect." To buy unseen clubs is to buy a pig in a poke in its extreme form. And to think that a golf club once cost 4s. 6d.!

SEAWEED SURVEYS

THE exploitation of seaweed is now known to have many unrealised potentialities in relation to the making of textiles, transparent paper, plastics, foodstuffs and medical materials. The commercial interests in it are said to be likely to settle in the Pacific unless Scotland with her vast supplies of kelp is ready to take the lead. An interesting, though technical, report in the *Journal of the Marine Biological Association* deals with *Methods of Surveying Laminaria Beds* and gives us some idea of the many problems of location and economic engineering calling for solution before a really successful industry can be built up. The information as to the whereabouts of the beds will come from many sources ranging from boat and grapnel to lobster fishermen and echosounders, such as have been used with such success in surveying the bottom of Lake Windermere. It is interesting to find Mr. V. J. Chapman, who is responsible for the report, commenting on the neglected value of aerial photography in carrying out the survey. A great deal of preliminary survey in Scottish waters has already been carried out by other methods, but says Mr. Chapman, any future preliminary survey could be carried out most profitably and in the shortest time by flying over the coast. One is reminded of the triumphs of archaeologists in surveying ancient sites by the use of the same method.



Humphrey and Vera Joel

THE VALLEY OF THE MAWDDACH, MERIONETH

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A CORRESPONDENT from the Sudan, after complaining that COUNTRY LIFE causes him many black moments through reminding him of the beauty and interest of this land of ours from which he is exiled, comments on my query as to whether wild animals and birds possess a sense of humour. He describes an incident he saw at a birds' luncheon party on a defunct camel lying on a canal bank which goes to prove that the crow has a definite sense of humour of the sardonic, leg-pull variety.

At these luncheon parties class distinction and precedence according to breed is a marked and distressing feature of the gathering. That is to say the aristocrats—the eagles, kites and hawks—go in first, the vultures second, and the crows—the lower ten—a very bad last. As the result they suffer from a feeling of frustration and class consciousness; so the following episode is quite understandable. The vultures had more or less finished their meal when a crow, with his head on one side and a wicked look in his black beady eyes, had hopped along under cover of the canal bank, and crept stealthily up to a dozing vulture whose tail he twirled vigorously. The vulture turned round, hissing with rage, but was too late, for the crow, cawing loudly with glee, had hopped derisively out of range. The gorged vulture then dozed off again, and, immediately his eyes were closed, the crow came up behind him, and once more pulled his tail. This was repeated three times and then, as the audience were down-wind of the actors and their meal, and the camel had been very well hung, they were unable to stay to see the final act. One thing, however, is

certain, and that is that the vulture was unable to retaliate, for this bird when gorged is completely helpless, and the crow of the East is better able to look after himself than any other bird. The act may not, of course, have been dictated by a sense of humour, and may possibly have been a hint, with which we of to-day can sympathise, to a diner, who had finished his meal, that his place was required by one of the long queue of those who have to stand and wait.

* * *

I HAD forgotten the hooded crow of the Middle East when I was trying to remember cases of humour among wild life, and it was a notable oversight, for this bird undoubtedly is imbued with a spirit of devilment and is a practical joker of the wickedest variety. His thieving of food is in part dictated by hunger, but when he swoops down on a luncheon table at Gezira Club he seems invariably to select one where the luncher is just back from the beyond and has not had a decent meal for a very long period. The bird removes from under a hungry nose the breast of cold chicken for which the soul of the returned wanderer has been crying out for some six months.

In the same way this most intelligent bird understands golf almost as well as Mr. Bernard Darwin. He is hopping about the golf course

all the hours of daylight, and as a permanent resident he knows quite well that a golf ball is not an egg, but is just a sphere of tough rubber. When he picks up a ball and flies off with it, accompanied by the screams of the player and his caddie, it is never a ball which has been lying in the rough, or even one on the fairway when it has been put there by a quite ordinary stroke. The ball he removes is always the result of a really magnificent brassey shot—the sort of thing which happens to me once in three years—or the perfectly aimed and controlled mashie approach which puts the ball within six inches of the hole; and, as this has occurred to me only once in my golfing career, the fact that a crow relieved me of the necessity of attempting the putt still rankles. I should not be at all surprised to hear, now that golf balls are unobtainable and almost worth their weight in gold, that the crow no longer discriminates between good shots and bad, but specialises in those balls which happen to be the last one a player possesses.

* * *

NEW regulations by which the sale, or rather the distribution, of whisky is to be controlled are something in the nature of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, but it is some consolation to know that in future this spirit will not be allowed to get into the hands of the black, grey and off-white marketeers. The reduced quantity of whisky released for sale during the last three years, if it had been handled only by the old-established wine merchants, would have been sufficient to provide regular drinkers of this spirit with about half the amount they were accustomed to buy in

normal times, but, as many people are aware to their cost, there was no control, and so whisky disappeared almost entirely in many areas.

One of the immediate results of the reduced quantity of alcoholic drinks available was the opening up of a number of new wine and spirit businesses in various parts, and it was so patently obvious, if new firms started to operate in a trade which was practically moribund through shortage of supplies, that some of them had no intention of playing cricket. Recently I stayed in a well-known hotel in a popular seaside resort, and for the fortnight I was there it was impossible to obtain a whisky and soda in the dining-room, lounge or bar, as the hotel had none in stock and could obtain none. It was noticed that some visitors brought their own bottles into the hotel, and on making enquiries I was told the procedure necessary to obtain a bottle. One ordered a taxi, telling the driver that a bottle of whisky was required, and at the price of £3 one was produced during the course of the carriage exercise.

• • •
THE Home Guard, more particularly the members of the country units, stood rooted in their determination—and their boots—that, when the order for demobilisation came,

they would not hand in these boots to company's stores with the remainder of their kit. It is extremely doubtful if there is serving in Whitehall a single official of the War Office who was there in the days of the Militia, but, should there be one, he may recall that in the "Old Constitutional Force" one of the perquisites of the month's annual training—I cannot recall any others for the moment—was a pair of ammunition boots. When the militiaman took off his civilian garments on the first day of the training and donned his uniform, which was frequently part-worn, he was issued also with a new pair of boots. At the end of the training the uniform and equipment, complete in every detail, were handed into quartermaster's stores, but the boots remained on the feet of the warrior and became his property.

No one has ever accused the War Office of generosity, or anything remotely in the nature of *backsheesh* or bribery, and if, in the '90s and 1900s they allowed a militiaman to walk off with a new pair of boots every year of his service, "you can depend upon it" as they say in Dorset, there was a very good mundane reason for it. One of these reasons was that no man—not even a militiaman—can be expected to wear and march in boots which have been

worn by another man, and the other is that, unless there is a most efficient valeting service to maintain boots in good order by keeping them well-dubbed and on trees, the condition of all boots which have been worn is at the end of six months in store such that not even a horny-footed Sudanese could walk in them, or even get them on.

* * *

WE are reminded constantly of the results attendant on the introduction of animals and birds into countries to which they are not indigenous, for there never seems to be any happy medium with such experiments. Either the bird or animal dies out immediately, or else establishes itself so thoroughly as to constitute a menace to other wildlife and agriculture. Large sums of money and much energy have been expended in the past on attempts to introduce the grouse to what appear to be the most attractive heather moors in the south of England, but every effort has failed. On the other side of the picture one might mention the little owl and grey squirrel in this country and the rabbit in Australia, and the far greater sums expended on trying to eliminate the results of the haphazard introduction of a few pairs of these pests.

A SUGGESTION FOR A NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

By W. H. ANSELL, Past President Royal Institute of British Architects

In a lecture given in London a short time ago on the Surroundings of St. Paul's Mr. W. H. Ansell made a suggestion for the form and the placing of a National War Memorial which he develops in the article below with a specially drawn plan. It is, in brief, the linking up of St. Paul's Cathedral, the devastated area to the south of it and the River Thames in such a way that each of the three becomes a part of the Memorial design, the general form of which is suggested.

ST. PAUL'S was the product of one man's mind, built during one man's lifetime. It is one of the greatest and noblest of the world's renaissance churches. Wren's design demands first of all an orderly setting, whose lay-out shall bear a definite relationship to the building. Being peculiarly a City church,

it should not be set in an open park with all the buildings far removed, yet it demands reasonable space around it, so that it may be seen from the dome top to the base, undisturbed by commonplace neighbours in irritating proximity.

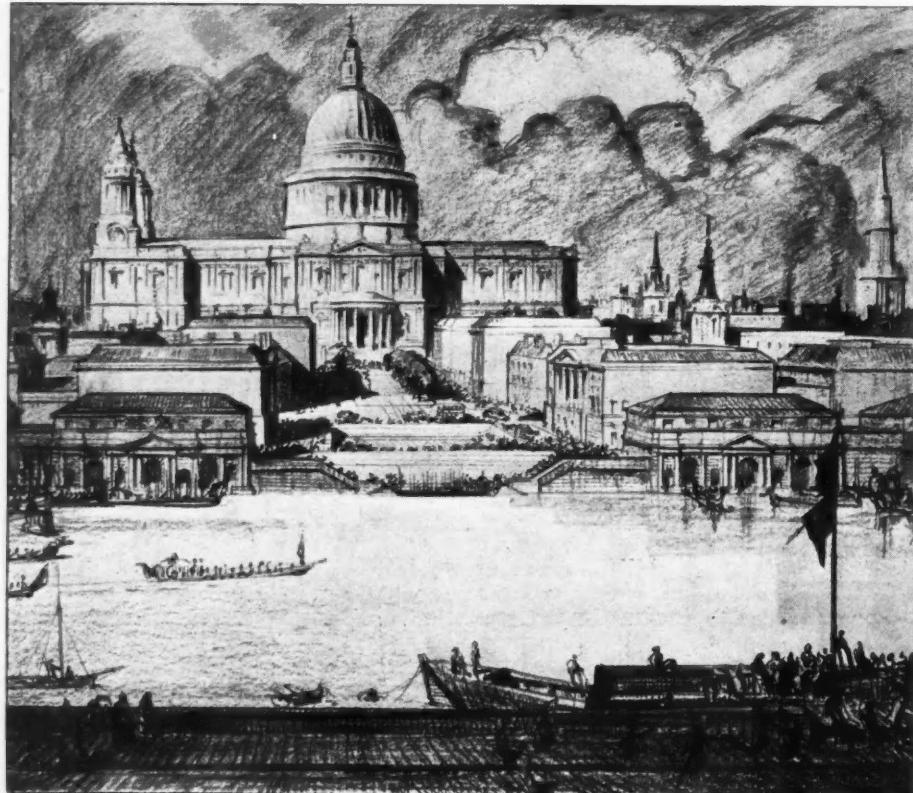
Not only the plan, but the design of the

setting should be related to the Cathedral. Nothing could ignore more completely the character of Wren's work than did most of the modern buildings surrounding the churchyard. While St. Paul's should not be so remote from London's traffic as to be separate and aloof, that traffic should keep at a respectful distance, and certainly be further removed from the Cathedral walls than it is to-day. All this is due to St. Paul's as an architectural treasure of the highest order. Had there been no bombing whatever, a long-term plan for London would include such objects as these, were we as solicitous for the well-being of our own fine buildings as we sometimes are for those of other cities.

But at this stage, another suggestion must be considered, even though the men of our Forces are still at mortal grips with a powerful enemy, and we ourselves are under his fire, and that is the question of a National Memorial. Decisions upon this are not for City Corporations or Cathedral authorities alone. His Majesty's Government in the last resort will settle what shall be done. An *ad hoc* Commission may yet be appointed to consider and report on the location of such a memorial, and the form it should take.

To what do we wish to erect a memorial? Surely not merely to victory over an enemy, or to the glorification of military prowess. The days of great memorial arches, complete with bas-reliefs of prisoners in chains, have gone, we hope, for ever. Nor should it be limited to the commemoration of those who have fallen in battle, although they would have an honoured place within it. Nor should it be of the nature of a provision of something for the public good, which a public ought, in any case, to provide for itself, war or no war. A truly national memorial should commemorate something more profound than victory—nothing less, in deed, than the great spirit and the high courage which will yet bring the nation to that victory, the spirit which actuated the men and women of the fighting forces and those who worked and endured steadfast for these long and bitter years, confident that ultimately right must prevail.

In the first world war we felt the need for crushing an attempt at military domination. In this war we are fighting against powers of evil which seek not only military success and all the material advantages that go with it, but



THE SUGGESTED SITE FOR THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL: THE TERRACED VISTA BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ST. PAUL'S. The design for the vista drawn for the Royal Academy Planning Committee's exhibition, 1942. Neither the lay-out nor imaginary buildings shown have any relation to the scheme here proposed, but the drawing gives a good idea of the nature of the site

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL: TERRACED COURTS ENCLOSED BY MEMORIAL CLOIS-TERS ASCENDING THE SLOPE BETWEEN ST. PAUL'S AND THE RIVER ALSO SHOWING A REVISED PROPOSAL FOR THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE CATHEDRAL

The existing frontages of St. Paul's Churchyard are shown by dotted lines

1. The Great Court, on the axis of the south transept and dome, with open columned screens north and south, of which the northern might be the background of a great open-air Altar of Thanksgiving

2. Garden Court, linking the Great Court beyond Queen Victoria Street with the Embankment

3. Deanery

4. Chapter House

5. Old Change (widened, retaining St. Augustine's Church)

6. College of Arms

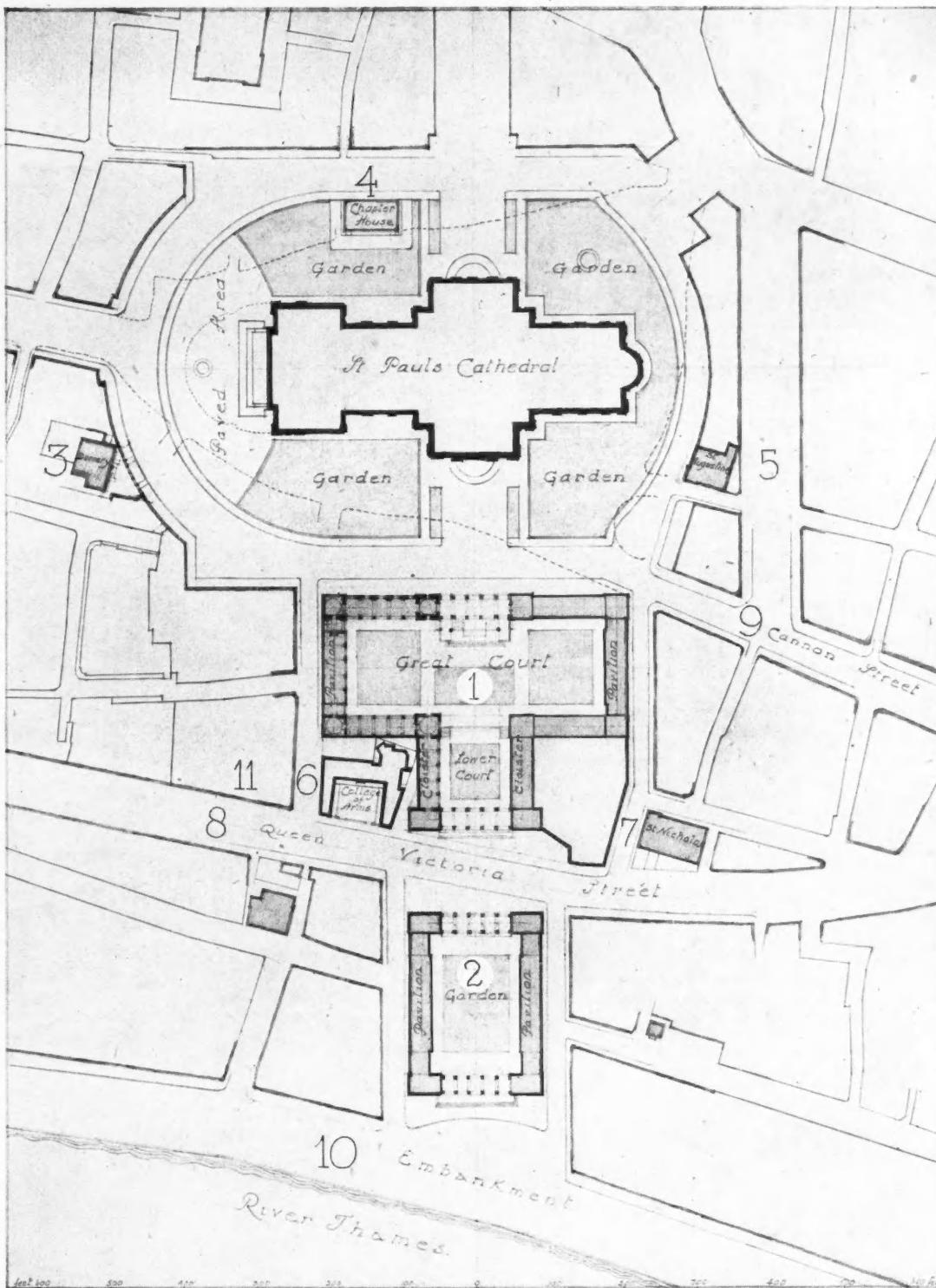
7. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey Church

8. Queen Victoria Street

9. Cannon Street

10. City Embankment (proposed)

11. Faraday House



also the crushing of freedom : of action, speech, and even thought. A national memorial, therefore, can hardly be of the same type as either the Cenotaph or the Scottish Memorial at Edinburgh, impressive though they be.

It seems to require a place apart to the extent that men, women and children may linger in serious contemplation of reminders of this greatest of national efforts, a place of remembrance, not of mourning, but of thankfulness and inspiration. Three years ago a plea was made for terraced gardens to be carried from the south transept of St. Paul's down to the river, to give a dignified, beautiful setting to this view of the Cathedral. There was not then in mind any thought of a memorial, but later consideration points unquestionably to the appropriateness of this area as a possible site.

Here exist two of the three major glories of London. On the south is the River Thames, a thing of great natural beauty and superb dignity, on the north stands the Cathedral, the two ready to be linked together to provide a

setting for a memorial which can hardly be paralleled. Between them to-day lies a largely devastated and cleared area. Crossing it are three traffic ways, the Churchyard, Queen Victoria Street, and Upper Thames Street—Carter Lane and Knightrider Street being narrow lanes of minor importance. It is probable that the three main ways will be retained, not necessarily on their present alignment, while the two narrower ways could in part be dispensed with. Three defined areas are left, that from the river to Upper Thames Street, that from Upper Thames Street to Queen Victoria Street, and that from Queen Victoria Street to the new line of the Churchyard, whatever that may be.

Beginning at the river, the first area would be a riverside place, an extension of a possible continuous embankment road at this point, laid out on the axial line of the south transept.

The recently published book of the Corporation of London plans for the post-war reconstruction of the City accepts the extension of the Thames Embankment from Blackfriars

to the approaches of London Bridge. This, therefore, is included in the scheme now described.

The next area, up to Queen Victoria Street northwards, would begin the memorial proper—it would be an enclosed garden with cloister buildings on its east and west sides, and open stone screens to north and south.

The third portion from Queen Victoria Street to the Churchyard line would also be a terraced garden with cloisters on east and west. Its southern screen would balance that across Queen Victoria Street, and so link the two garths together, and even the central street refuges at this point would also be designed as links of the scheme. The northern screen might be the background of a great open-air altar, not of sacrifice, but of thanksgiving. Beyond this would be seen the transept and dome of the Cathedral. They would appear to be a part of the memorial itself, as would also the building lay-out of the churchyard and the shaping of the new formal surround of the church, for these

THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL COURTS SEEN FROM QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. MOST OF IT IS ALREADY CLEARED, BUT THE CATHEDRAL IS CONCEALED BY HIGH BUILDINGS. THE ALTAR OF THANKSGIVING WOULD BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY IN LINE WITH THE DOME



would be in harmony with the design of the cloistered gardens, their buildings and screens. These alone might not constitute, perhaps, a complete memorial, but, when taken in conjunction with the Cathedral, the churchyard lay-out, and the river approach, would make a national memorial worthy of the name.

The gardens would have no traffic ways through them for vehicles; streets outside them on the east and west sides would give sufficient access from north to south, and would keep buildings a street's width from the memorial gardens. The cloisters would have pavilions not imitating, but perhaps reminding one of, the orangery in Kensington Gardens; in these, sculptors, painters, mosaic workers and craftsmen of all kinds would show in reliefs, in colour and in fine inscriptions, the story of a great national deliverance. Everything should be of superlative quality in design, in material and in craftsmanship. There would be no grandiose effects either of garden lay-out or of buildings; dignity and nobility would be given by the river to the south, and the dome to the north. The memorial would conform with the English

character, and be in line with the closes and cloister garths, the college courts and quadrangles, the squares and gardens of the Inns of Court.

There ought to be no unwise economies in such a scheme. The area to be dealt with is not large and, compared with the gigantic achievement of the London of Wren's time in building the Cathedral itself, such a memorial as I have described would be but a modest effort for not London alone, but the whole nation.

The memorial gardens would be sunny places, dropping to the south, and would provide a setting for an annual service of thanksgiving in the space before the High Altar, with perhaps the combined clergy and choirs of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's taking part. The plan reproduced gives a general impression of the scheme. It shows an orderly and more spacious lay-out of the churchyard, the treatment of the churchyard as a single architectural problem instead of a collection of architectural oddments as it is to-day, the use of the adjoining buildings to enhance the beauty and importance of the

Cathedral, the retention of views which have been opened up for the first time in living memory, the removal of traffic from the very steps of the church, and the provision of gardens from the Cathedral to the river. All these guiding principles must of necessity be incorporated in the design of a national memorial if it be placed on this site.

The rearrangement of the Cathedral surroundings shown here is less ambitious than either of the finely monumental schemes put forward by the Royal Academy Planning Committee, but stresses, as they do, the importance of the relationship of the buildings enclosing the churchyard to the Cathedral itself.

The buildings and cloisters of the garden courts would be of one storey only, except where the change to a lower level makes a two-storey connection necessary. Seen from below or from the south side of the river there would be three horizontal lines of low buildings at different levels. From the topmost range on the level of the churchyard the river would be seen, while from the Embankment but little of the Cathedral would be hidden.



ST. PAUL'S FROM CANNON STREET (SOUTH-EAST VIEW) WITH THE TOWER OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S IN THE MIDDLE FOREGROUND

RURAL RHYMES

By E. R. YARHAM

Congleton rare, Congleton rare,
Sold the church Bible
To buy a new bear.

THIS well-known Cheshire rhyme has perpetuated in the jingle the people of Congleton's ancient misappropriation of funds—less through the heinousness of the lapse than through some local lampoonist's happy ear for alliteration.

It appears that in the seventeenth century a sum of money was wanted to effect repairs to the church Bible or to buy a new one. Before this was done the town bear died, and the money was taken to purchase a successor.

Easily memorised rhymes of this kind are frequently the depositaries of curious local incidents that have something sufficiently unusual to make them worthy of remembrance; of topographical peculiarities or similarities; of special features about buildings; and in particular of the names of villages that are, rightly or wrongly, the butt of their neighbours. Because the church is always one of the most important influences in rural England, it is not surprising that it is often mentioned.

For instance, this rhyme comes from a village in High Furness, near the foot of Coniston Water, in the Lake District :

Blawith poor people!
An arid kirk and a new steeple!
As poor as hell
They had to sell
A bit of fell
To buy a bell
Blawith poor people!

The story alleges that the people of Blawith added a new steeple to their old church but, having done so, could not afford a bell to hang in it, so a piece of fell land belonging to the parish was sold and the money was put to the purchase of a bell.

It was the people of Bishops Cannings in Wiltshire who once manured the church tower to make it grow. The building actually has both a central tower with a turret, and a spire, which is taller, and it was the former which was treated. The good folk of Ebrington, near Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, are reputed to have done the same thing. This repetition of a joke is not uncommon, for old-time rustic wit was very broad and the number of japes was limited. That is why the stories of putting the pig on the wall so it could see the sights and cutting off the calf's head to release it from the five-barred gate are found in several counties.

Ebrington is one of those villages of which many yarns are told about the alleged stupidity of their inhabitants. The local name of the place is found in the rhyme :

A Yubberton fool to Campden went,
To buy a barrow was his intent;
He carried it home from town to town,
For fear the wheel should bruise the ground.

But perhaps one of the most lampooned villages in England is Coggeshall, in Essex. One of the best stories about it tells how the men set about shifting their church to a better site. Determining to do the job properly, they took off their coats and carefully placed them at the west end, and then began shoving might and main from the east. It seemed hard going, but they stuck to it for half an hour, during which time some tramps came along and stole their clothes. At the end of the time the sweating villagers went round and, not seeing their coats, concluded that they had pushed the church over them, much to their delight. One wonders how they got on with the Home Guard, for when the Volunteers were formed the Coggeshall folk got the officers, but at the first parade discovered there were no rank and file. So the saying arose in the Eastern Counties : "Like the Coggeshall Volunteers, all officers and no men."

Indeed, throughout central Essex, "Coggeshall job" was once proverbial for any muddled business, and a rhyme runs :

Braintree for the rich,
Bocking for the poor,
Coggeshall for the foolish town
And Kelvedon for the boor.

A lot of village rhymes, like this one, were far

from complimentary, and this, naming a group in the Norfolk Broadland district, is a good instance :

Halvergate hares, Reedham rats,
Southwood swine and Cantley cats,
Acle asses, Moulton mules,
Beighton bears and Freethorpe "fules" (fools).

Some of the rhymes endeavour to sum up in a word or two the characters of the people in the villages they name. The following is, one imagines, more succinct than true. It refers to a group in the corner of the Cotswolds :

Beggarly Bisley,
Strutting Stroud,
Mincing Hampton,
And Painswick proud.

This is comparatively mild in tone when read with some village rhymes, which are almost libellous. At an enquiry held in Shropshire on behalf of the Charity Commissioners, this was offered in evidence :

Clunbury, Clunford, Clungunford, and Clun,
Are the drunkenest places under the sun.

The officer concerned said he could find no corroboration, and gave it as his opinion the word should be "pleasantest"! A. E. Housman



"CLUNBURY, CLUNFORD, CLUNGUNFORD AND CLUN ARE THE QUIETEST PLACES UNDER THE SUN": CLUNBURY, SHROPSHIRE

quoted the words as "the quietest places" and wrote on it his lovely lyric, beginning :

In valleys of springs of rivers,
By Brig and Teme and Clun
The Country for easy livers,
The quietest under the sun.

Another referring to a church steeple, this time in the remote village of East Ilsley, Berkshire, runs :

Sleepy Ilsley, drunken people,
Got a church without a steeple,
And what is more, to their disgrace,
They've got a clock without a face.

The spire of the village of Hanslope, in North Buckinghamshire, is a landmark, dominating childish imagination, and the following couplet makes it a symbol of intense mystery because adults easily persuade the little ones to link the "it" with the spire and not the shoe :

If Hanslope spire was ten times higher,
I'd take off my shoe and jump over it.

Three notable spires near Banbury are thus compared :

Adderbury for strength,
Bloxham for length,
King's Sutton for beauty.

The last-named is crooked, the others plain : Adderbury is very sturdy and Bloxham tall and slender.

Some of the rhymes cleverly group villages together, mentioning some local characteristic, or assigning a particular character to each. This one links quite a number on the line of the Ramper, the Roman highway running north from Lincoln to the Humber :

Waddingham white-all, Snitterby smite-all,
Atterby stands in clay,
Norton hogs and Glenthorn dogs and Caenby runs away,
Normanby pots and Owmby pans and Saxby new-milk cheese,
Spridlington airs and Hackthorne fairs and Welton bumble-bees.

The two following come from Norfolk :
Northrepps, Southrepps, Gimingham, Trunch,
Lie together, all of a bunch.

The second names a number of villages on the north coast of the county :

Cromer crabs,
Runton dabs,
Beeston babies,
Sheringham ladies,
Weybourne witches,
Salthouse ditches,
And the Blakeney people
Stand on the steeple,
And crack hazel-nuts
With a five-farthing beetle.

This is another of the same type. At one place on the Evesham and Stratford road these villages can be seen in the order named :

Haunted Hillboro' and Hungry Grafton,
Piping Pebworth and Dancing Marston,
Dodging Exhall and Papist Wixford,
Beggarly Broom and Drunken Bidford.

One class of rhyme summed up the agricultural possibilities of some villages or county areas. For example, one current in the Midlands not so long back ran :

Sutton for mutton,
Tamworth for beef,
Walsall for bandy-legs,
"Brum" for a thief.

The last line, undoubtedly, was unnecessarily libellous, and, though it indicated accurately where good beef came from, there was always much argument as to whether Walsall's curvature of the lower limbs was due to its age-old interest in horsemanship or to an overdose of prayerful journeys up and down the town's precipitous Church Hill.

Finally, the following, though not exactly a village rhyme, may be mentioned, since it was remarkably descriptive, in the old days, of the village of Colemore in Hampshire, which is situated on very heavy clay on the top of the hills between Alton and Petersfield and had a very poor water supply :

In a Wet year it is Colemore, O Lord.
In a Dry year it's Colemore, God help us.

And the saying was certainly true.

The number of such sayings and village rhymes was at one time very large—some fifteen hundred were collected in Berkshire alone—but with changing social conditions many are passing with the older generations.

OLD ENGLISH CANDLE-SNUFFERS—I

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

THE true charm of candlelight, a steady, unflickering flame, fumeless and odourless, was unknown until early in Queen Victoria's reign when an obscure Lancashire weaver devised the non-guttering candlewick. Of closely plaited cotton with a tight strand woven down one side, this wick automatically burned uniformly short. This simple invention curled the charred end of the wick towards the outside of the flame where combustion was more rapid.

Previously, the burning candle had to receive frequent attention to keep its flame bright and steady. Trimming was done with a "very useful domestick machine" called a snuffer. This scissor-like instrument, carrying a small box upon its under-blade, was used for snuffing, that is, cutting off and holding the charred end or "snuff" of the wick. The pivoting joint was covered by a boss containing a hidden coiled spring for closing and keeping closed the snuffer after use, preventing fumes from the snuff escaping into the air.

Snuffing was an art. If done properly illumination was increased; if carried out awkwardly it was liable to damage clothing or furnishing. As the candle burned, the tallow melted more rapidly than the untrimmed wick could consume it. The grease-soaked wick then curled over until its hot, charred end came into contact with the candle-top which thereupon guttered, causing the flame to flare and give less light. This gave rise to the saying "there's a thief in the candle." If the lighted candle happened to be in even a slight draught the tallow would drip and gutter. It was to avoid these contingencies that the snuff was from time to time removed.

Satirical advice given by Dean Swift in his book *Directions to Servants*, suggests that they "snuff the candles at supper as they stand on the table, which is much the surest way, because if the burning snuff happens to fall from the snuffer you may have a chance that it may fall into a dish of soup, sack posset, rice milk, or the like when it will immediately be extinguished with very little stink."

The word snuffer or "snoffer" occurs several times in 15th-century records, such as in 1465, "the same day my master bout a snoffer to snoffe wyche candles." Previously they had been known as candlesheres, crude wrought-iron affairs, consisting of a pair of plain scissors with the lower blade flattened and dished to receive the burning snuff. These, riveted at the joints, continued in farm-house use until the end of the seventeenth century. Cardinal Bainbridge, Wolsey's predecessor and one-time Archbishop of York, who was made a Cardinal in 1511, was presented by Henry VIII with an elaborate pair of gilt and enamel snuffers emblazoned with the royal coat-of-arms beneath a crown side by side with a cardinal's hat above the Bainbridge quarterings. These are preserved in the British Museum as the earliest English snuffers now existing.

Tudor snuffers, made of precious metal and enamel, brass, occasionally iron, had a semi-heart-shaped wick container built on each blade, a complete heart being formed when the sharp blades cut into the burning wick, leaving the snuff loose and smouldering in the box.

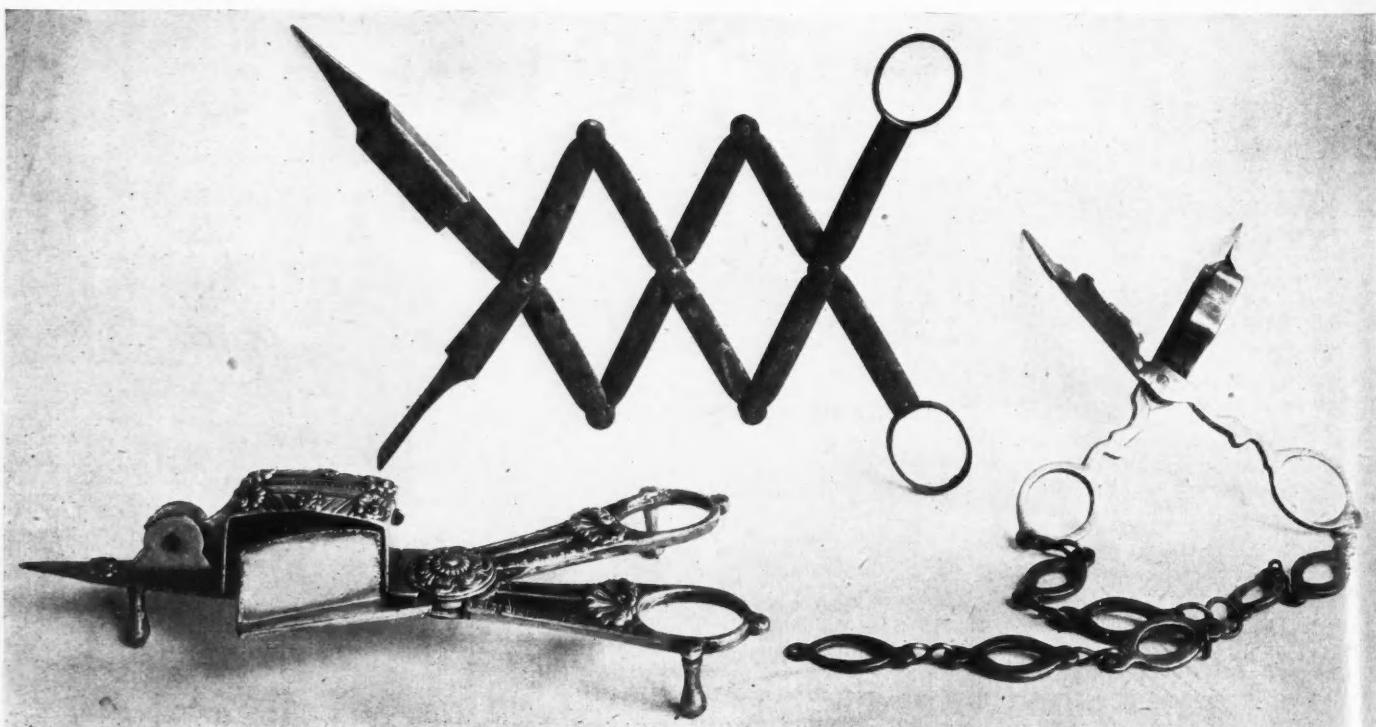
During early Stuart days this airy container was superseded by a single open-sided box welded to the under-blade, a flat press which fitted into this being fixed to the other blade. This enabled the snuff to be cut off, forced against the container wall and extinguished.

The earliest decoration was found on brass snuffers of the heart-shaped variety which were adorned with classic themes such as the Loves of the Gods, the Labours of Hercules, Medusa's Head, and the various myths immortalised by Homer and Virgil. Boxes tended to become extravagantly large to provide space for that elaborate embellishment which contemporary craftsmen in metal loved to lavish upon their work. This desire for decoration continued until Cromwellian days. Examples are rare, for only the wealthy could afford snuffers, fashionably engraved with coats-of-arms for the double purpose of ornamentation and identification if stolen. After the Restoration snuffers were more



THE OLDEST KNOWN PAIR OF
ENGLISH SNUFFERS

Given by Henry VIII to Cardinal Bainbridge about 1511. Gilt and enamel, bearing the royal arms with those of Bainbridge



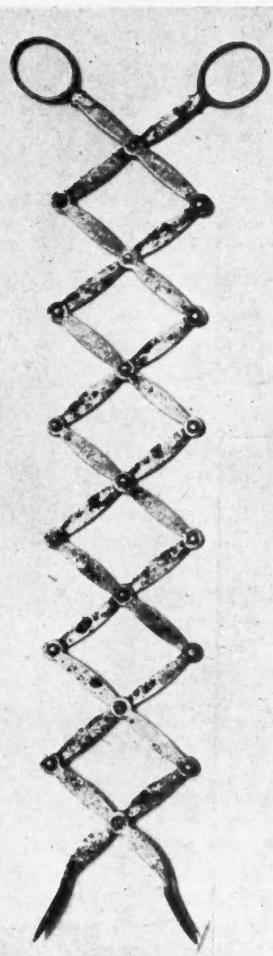
A PAIR OF WROUGHT-IRON CROMWELLIAN "LAZY" SNUFFERS, WITH (left) SILVER AND STEEL GEORGIAN SNUFFERS, AND (right) WROUGHT-IRON SNUFFERS WITH CHAIN FOR ATTACHMENT TO A BEDROOM CANDLESTICK

(Right) A PAIR OF
EARLY 17th-CEN-
TURY WROUGHT-
IRON "LAZY"
DOUTERS

numerous and the box was small and neat. With increasing Continental competition tending to put the steel-toy makers out of business, Charles II imposed an import duty of 6s. d. a dozen pairs.

A immense amount of ingenuity was expended upon Georgian snuffers of silver, Sheffield plate, pewter, brass, steel, iron, even gold. Every conceivable device was exploited to make beautiful the finger openings of the handles, and the boss hiding the spring was finely worked with rosette ornament. Snuffers of silver and Sheffield plate were exquisitely wrought, being ornamented with gadroon and scroll borders, shell and masked ornament and pierced decoration.

(To be concluded.)



SILVER-GILT SNUFFERS DATED 1547. With arms and initials of Edward VI and inscribed "God Save the Kynge Edward Withe all His Noble Councel." (Right) PAIR OF WROUGHT-IRON CROMWELLIAN SNUFFERS

GRASS SEEDING AT WOBURN

AS the war nears its end farmers' minds are turning more and more to grass both as a prerequisite of extended dairy farming and as a necessity for land that has perhaps been over-cropped in the drive for food production. It may be interesting therefore to describe how the Duke of Bedford has lately overcome the difficulty of providing sufficient grazing for his pedigree Jersey herd on part of his estate at Woburn, Bedfordshire.

The soil is sandy, and dries up very badly during the frequent droughts experienced in the area. The result is that by mid-May the old grass land as a rule is quite incapable of providing sufficient feed for milking cows. The procedure in the past has been to provide supplementary feeding, but in spite of this the milk yield as a rule dropped alarmingly during the dry period.

Last Autumn it was decided to grass down an area which had been under the plough for the previous few years. Permission to do this was granted by the Bedford W.A.E.C., and operations were started on two seven-acre fields.

Field No. 1 had carried two cereal crops, and at the time was carrying a crop of kale and mangolds. Field No. 2 was in its third year of white straw crop. Both fields were ploughed by the New Year and worked down to a reasonably good tilth, then 1 ton of lime and 8 cwt. of slag were applied and worked into the seedbed. Rolling was carried out between the tilth preparations so that by the time seeding began a fair degree of consolidation had been achieved.

The seeds mixture consisted chiefly of Alfrystwyth pedigree. Seeding was done on March 19 with a broadcasting box at the rate of 24 lb. per acre. It was followed immediately by a light harrowing and heavy rolling. Rolling was done again the next day, and thereafter at every available opportunity with a double roll in andem.

Dry weather was experienced from the

seeding date onwards, but by constant rolling the seeds germinated well and soon began to cover the ground, with the result that on May 10 we turned the milk cows into the first seven acres for grazing. We grazed it very closely for several days and then gave it a rest and used the second seven acres.

We experienced a certain amount of trouble with chickweed in the second seven acres, but after the weed was mown the grass got ahead, and since then very little has been seen of the weed. The Jersey herd of 35 cows in milk and six followers practically lived on these 14 acres during the Summer, and the milk yield at no time showed any appreciable drop.

Autumn seeding has been tried with a fair measure of success, but if Spring seeding is done before the land dries out, our experience shows

that even under very adverse climatic conditions an excellent catch can be obtained. Regarding the much disputed question of broadcasting *versus* drilling, we found that, provided the top soil is moist at seeding time and a good tilth is obtained, the broadcasting method is best, but, if it is necessary to put the seeds down to moisture, the drilling method is preferable, drilling half the seed one way, and cross-drilling with the other half.

We consider that the chief advantages of direct re-seeding as compared to seeding under a nurse crop are that rolling can be carried on constantly at the stage when the young grasses most need consolidation, whereas when a cereal crop is also growing, rolling has to cease sooner or later. Early grazing is also made possible, which tends to help the spreading of the young grasses; in other words, it can be treated as a crop, not as subsidiary to another crop.

A. M. O. S.



CATTLE GRAZING ON ONE OF THE RESEEDED FIELDS

THE CHAPEL AT RED HOUSE, MOOR MONKTON, YORKSHIRE

Annexed to the great house of the Slingsbys, a famous Yorkshire family, the Chapel, begun about 1600 and completed about 1621, is a beautiful and little-known example of Jacobean craftsmanship.

**Written and Illustrated by
G. BERNARD WOOD**

THE Slingsby family is so well entrenched in English history that it is strange to find how comparatively little known is Red House, their once-magnificent mansion, and especially its early Jacobean chapel, at Moor Monkton, seven miles from York.

It is said that the Slingsbys came over with the Conqueror. The family monuments in the Slingsby Chapel at Knaresborough parish church (they had another house at Scriven, near by) are a visual reminder of a long and distinguished line: Francis Slingsby who held important appointments during three Tudor reigns; Sir Henry, son of Francis, knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his work in repairing Knaresborough Castle; Sir William, Henry's younger brother, who is believed to have discovered the mineral springs at Harrogate; and, among others, the second Sir Henry, who fought at Marston Moor, Newark and Naseby for Charles I, eventually losing his head "for being an honest man," as he told the people on going to the scaffold.

Francis Slingsby acquired the Moor Monkton estate, situated near the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Nidd, in 1561. Previously it had been the property of the Oughtredes, the remains of whose moated dwelling are still discernible to the west of the present building. It was the first Sir



1.—THE RED HOUSE, AS RE-BUILT ABOUT 1864

Henry who built Red House, but the lovely chapel which stands in a detached position on the east side of the house is of earlier date; it was begun in the last years of Elizabeth's reign and was completed (about 1621) in that of James I. The second Sir Henry, son of the elder Henry, gives a good description of the chapel in his famous diary. Otherwise the records of this architectural gem are scant indeed.

Red House itself was extensively restored about 1864. Since 1902 it has been used as a boys' preparatory school, but the panelled room where Charles I slept in 1633 is much as it was. Known to-day as King's, it has

become one of the boys' dormitories. Neighbouring bedrooms take their names, Fairfax, Newcastle, Rupert, etc., from some of the outstanding figures at Marston Moor.

In his diary Slingsby gives many an interesting pen portrait, and records this human anecdote of Charles I during one of the Royalists' northern sallies: ". . . when the King was at his supper (at a wayside eating-house) eating a pullet and a piece of cheese, the room without was full but the men's stomachs empty for want of meat; the good wife, troubled with continual calling upon her for victuals and having it seems the one cheese, comes into the room



2.—THE CHAPEL ENTRANCE



3.—THE CHAPEL, BEGUN ABOUT 1600 AND COMPLETED ABOUT 1621

4.—LOOKING
EAST FROM
THE FOOT OF
THE STAIRS



where the King was and very sober asks if the King had done with the cheese for the gentlemen without desired it." Turning to later campaigns one reads how, the night before Marston Moor, Sir Henry—in his chamber at Red House, which is only three or four miles distant—could hear the Puritans "in Marston cornfield fall to singing psalms."

After Marston Moor, Slingsby—under the date October, 1646—refers to further adventures in the Royalist cause: "About this time I went from Newark to my owne house in disguise, with intention to supply my wants with money. . . . I took the night time for it and in the night returned;

scarce any in the house knowing that I was there. So after I had satisfied myself with one day's stay and taken with me forty pounds in gold, I resolved to go back to Newark. I therefore came as I went, in disguise but not the same way." Other clandestine movements followed the Newark surrender: "Since they (the Parliamentary

Party) have from York laid wait for me to take me and I have escaped them, I take myself to one room in my house, scarce known of by my servants, where I spend my days in great silence, scarce daring to speak or walk but with great heed lest I be discovered."

Because of his strong Royalist attachments Sir Henry continued to live "in the shadows" until nearly the end of the Commonwealth, but the garden and deer park he loved so well lured him one day into the open and two Roundhead soldiers seized him. He was tried in London on a charge of being implicated in a plot to restore the



5.—THE SCREEN
LOOKING WEST
TO THE EN-
TRANCE AND
STAIRS



6.—THE "STAIRCASE OF FRIENDSHIP"

Crests of Earl of Pembroke (wyvern) and Slingsby (lion holding leopard's face)



7.—HEAD OF THE STAIRCASE, WITH THE LITTLE LEAD BLACKAMOOR

monarchy, was convicted and executed on Tower Hill on June 8, 1658.

A Latin inscription empanelled above the chapel entrance (which is believed to have been transferred from the south front of the house) runs: *Pro Termino Vitae Sic Nos Non Nobis*. These will be recognised as the famous unfinished lines by Virgil, implying that "before the close of life, so we (build) not for ourselves." Remembering the Slingsby traditions of service, it is a singularly apt quotation and inevitably calls to mind the three different ways in which Virgil's lines were later completed: "So you, oh oxen, plough not for yourselves"; "So you, oh bees, make honey not for yourselves"; "So, you, oh birds, build nests not for yourselves."

Certainly the Jacobean chapel has a charm and beauty that have reached out, quite unimpaired, far beyond the time of its devisal. Succeeding generations of Slingsbys, and now the boys who may be among the leaders of to-morrow, have joyfully accepted this enduring token of our English heritage. The boys have prayers here twice daily.



8.—PULPIT AND ALTAR RAILS

Built in red brick, with stone-mullioned windows, the chapel is about 32 ft. long and 14 ft. 6 ins. wide. The west end contains the ante-chapel and, immediately above, a music gallery, while the choir, occupying rather more than half the full length, rises uninterrupted to the roof.

Dividing ante-chapel from choir is an open wooden screen surmounted by a row of queerly-carved animal brackets (Fig. 10) which support the projecting music gallery (Fig. 11). The choir is a treasury of Jacobean carving. This is seen in the bench-ends, with versions of the traditional poppy-heads, and the pulpit which, with the wainscoting, was the work of John Gowland, a carpenter of neighbouring Poppleton. As they are in the full Wren manner, the beautiful altar rails must have been introduced after the Restoration which Sir Henry never lived to see.

In describing this part of the chapel Sir Henry writes: "In ye North Corner . . . is an handsome pulpit, a Table Alter-wise, under ye East window, with a cloath of purple colour wrought with stripes of worstett wh was my wife's own handiwork . . ." He also gives a very detailed account of the heraldic glass in the east window; here it is sufficient to state that it contains the arms of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Lichfield, who consecrated the chapel in 1618, various other family devices, some beautiful heads in the upper lights, and, in the lower portion of the centre light, a curious representation of Adam and

Eve. Practically the only modern features are the lectern and the glass in the easternmost window on the south wall; this window, illustrating the Christian virtues, is by Christopher Webb.

The staircase from ante-chapel to music gallery is the most remarkable feature of all. At some unknown date it was probably removed from the house, where it had given access to a "painted chamber." In part, at least, it seems to have been the work of the second Sir Henry, for of it he writes: "The staircase . . . was furnished ye last year by John Gowland" (the Poppleton carpenter). And then, "upon every post a crest is set of my especial friends and of my brothers-in-law and upon that post yt bears up the half pace . . . there sits a blackamore cast in led (lead) by Andrew Karne, a Dutchman. . . . The blackamore sits holding in either hand a candlestick to set a candle in to give light to ye staircase." One of the charming little blackamoor arms is now broken off.

Most of the family crests are animals or birds: this "guard of honour," as one ascends, would be awe-inspiring were it not so comical,



9.—JACOBEAN BENCH ENDS OF GOTHIC TYPE

for there are wyverns (Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Clifford, Earl of Cumberland), an eagle (Bethell), a talbot (Stapylton), two cocks (Vavasour and Ingram), a stag's head (Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg), an owl (Savile), an otter (Waterton), a phoenix rising out of flames (Fenwick), a lion (Percy, Earl of Northumberland), a lion's head (Lord Fairfax) and, strangest of all, a lion holding a leopard's face (Slingsby).

Immediately at the head of this "staircase of friendship" is the old muniment room, a long, narrow chamber facing north which is now the school museum. It contains numerous relics which masters and pupils have unearthed from the buried site of the Oughtred's dwelling.

It is the Percy lion on the staircase landing which ushers one into the music gallery. In itself quite plain, the gallery affords a most impressive view of the choir and several times a year, especially towards Christmas, some of the boys sing from it to the accompaniment of an organ, to those gathered below. It must be a fine experience to hear *Adeste Fideles* or *Veni Emmanuel* in such a setting.



10.—BRACKETS OF GALLERY OVER THE SCREEN



11.—THE GALLERY



12.—THE EAST END FROM THE GALLERY

HOUSING ASSOCIATION COTTAGES

AN ADVISORY SERVICE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

By C. FORBES ADAM

THE Rural Sub-committee of the Minister of Health's Housing Advisory Committee issued early this year a most interesting Report upon the future provision of rural houses (*Rural Housing*, Stationery Office, 1s.). Among the problems it dealt with, one of the most pressing is the form of machinery best suited to the rapid and efficient provision of houses in rural districts. Various suggestions are discussed, and, without undue hesitation, the Report decides in favour of the present agency of local authorities; but it concludes: "this does not imply that we wish to see any diminution in the activities of the North Eastern Housing Association . . . now operating very successfully in some rural areas in full collaboration with the housing authorities, who of course retain all their normal powers under the Housing Acts."

The Association here referred to has been in operation since 1936, and, housing being one of our most difficult and pressing post-war problems, it is time that the valuable work it has done should be better known than at present it is. Its near relation, the Scottish Housing Association, received well-merited praise and encouragement in a recent Parliamentary debate on Scottish housing, but curiously enough a lengthy discussion on English housing produced no single reference even to the existence of a kindred organisation south of the Border. Yet this organisation, the North Eastern Housing Association, built 8,000 houses between 1936 and 1939, and had, when war broke out, a programme prepared for a further 9,000.

The North Eastern Housing Association was formed by the Commissioner for Special Areas in 1936 to help local authorities to provide houses in the areas where the burden of public assistance was so great that it was impossible

for the authorities to do what was needed without making the rate burden intolerable.

It was, and is, a non-profit-making company without share capital and with the liability limited by guarantee, and under its articles any surplus funds that may accrue must be applied towards the promotion of its objects. Its activities are limited to the provision of houses for weekly wage-earners, and it can operate only in those areas of Durham, North-

umberland and Cumberland which are specified in the Schedule to the Special Areas Act.

It could not, of course, achieve its object except in co-operation with housing authorities, and the main inducement to them to make use of its services lay in the fact that a grant was available from the Special Areas Fund to take the place of the contribution which would otherwise have been payable from rates.

The method of operation is as follows:

The Housing Authority does the preliminary work, including the selection of building sites, and of tenants to be rehoused. The next step is an agreement, between the Authority and the Association, providing for (1) the handing over to the Association of the Exchequer grant to which the Authority is entitled, (2) a guarantee by the Authority of such loan as the Association will have to raise (from the Public Works Loan Board), and (3) the houses becoming the property of the Authority in the event of the Association's ceasing. The Associa-

tion thereafter becomes the Authority's agent for the remainder of the work involved. It raises the necessary loans; gets the lay-out and architectural design prepared and the specifications drawn up; estimates the rents to be charged, gets them agreed by the Authority and secures the Ministry's approval when necessary; invites tenders, supervises the building and, when the houses are completed and occupied, collects the rents; does maintenance and repairs and is responsible for the management.

When the Association started, its main concern was to improve conditions in the highly-populated urban areas where unemployment had for so long been tragically high. It did of course build for some rural districts in Durham County, but when it was asked to extend its activities to West Cumberland, the question of rural housing began at once to make strong claims upon its attention. In that county there are seven Rural District Authorities, and of these, only five fall within the limits of the Special Areas. The Association is already working in close and friendly co-operation with these five, and it has already received requests to undertake all post-war building from four of them.

As the extent of the housing subsidies is not yet known, and as in any case the probability is generally accepted that special grants in relief of rates are by no means certain to continue, there seems good ground for believing that co-operation with the Association brings substantial advantages to a Rural Housing Authority, quite apart from the direct relief of rate contribution.

An inspection of the Association's record, and of the houses it has constructed, seems clearly to bear out this conclusion.

In the post-war period all local authorities will have crowded programmes of work to undertake, and rural authorities will have some particularly troublesome problems to solve, if the well-recognised needs of the countryside are to be met. A Housing Association such as this offers them a method of tackling one important item in their programme: and it is a well-tried method which, while not diminishing their responsibilities and powers in any way, would leave them and their officials with hands much freer to tackle other problems.

Then again there are the normal difficulties from which many rural housing authorities persistently suffer, and which have been listed as follows by the Rural Housing Sub-Committee above referred to: inadequate staffs, absence of planned housing development, fear of expenditure, acceptance of low standards, houses built without architectural design or good houses badly sited.



BUILT AT BRAITHWAITE, NEAR KESWICK, IN 1938
Inclusive cost £530 each: net rent of three-bedroom houses 7s. 1d. a week



£1,050 HOUSES ERECTED LAST YEAR. PROVISIONAL
NET RENT 11s. WEEKLY

(Above) At Plumblund, near Cockermouth: (below) at Rosley,
near Wigton



LIVING-ROOM AND PARLOUR OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSE ERECTED LAST YEAR AT PARDSHAW, NEAR COCKERMOUTH

Obviously a rural authority that has no more than normal resources would not be justified in engaging the best architects; could not expect to have at its disposal the best qualified technical skill for supervision and maintenance or management; and could not, owing to the size of its programmes, procure the full economies which are to be derived from large-scale purchase. These drawbacks can be surmounted only by combination with other housing authorities and a pooling of programmes.

This is the method which the North Eastern Housing Association has offered, and so many authorities have taken advantage of it

that it has stood a very thorough practical test.

The Association has now a highly experienced staff, comparable to that of even the largest housing authorities; it has the services of a consultant architect of national reputation, and of well trained and experienced technical supervisors, house managers, and rent collectors. The work it has been doing during the war on behalf of various Ministries in housing war-workers has enabled it to keep a good nucleus of this experience not only available but at work, so that such expansion as might be necessary to meet post-war requests could be made smoothly and quickly.

There seems to be almost universal acceptance of the proposition that conditions of living in rural districts should be brought as far as possible to the same standard as is found in the towns. How is this to be done by the authorities of thinly-populated rural areas, whose financial resources are small? Combination offers a solution, but how can efficient combination leave local responsibility and powers unimpaired, and avoid substituting dull uniformity for the rich diversity of local characteristics?

The method of the North Eastern Housing Association may well provide an answer.

“UNFAIRNESS” — A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THE Professional Golfers' Association of the United States have lately held their championship tournament, and they have played it without stymies. It appears that there was a committee of eight in charge of the tournament and they decided on their iconoclastic course without a single dissentient. Here is no doubt a piece of news, a subject on which in these hard times the golfing writer should pounce eagerly, but I hail it with no vast enthusiasm. So much has been said, and will probably be said again about stymies; nearly everybody has long since made up his mind one way or the other and is impenetrable to argument. Were I at home indeed I could perhaps find in a drawer various suggestions made by ingenious persons to the modification of the stymie rule, but I am still an evacuated exile and cannot accurately enough remember what these reformers want to do. All I do remember is that there is a good deal to be said for their plans, and that I, being in this matter an irredeemable conservative, was not persuaded by any of them. I am one of those before referred to whom no argument will convince.

* * *

This being my frame of mind it may be thought that I am highly indignant over the American P.G.A., but this is not so; I am mildly sorry, but not in the least surprised. American golfers, though they have hitherto faithfully adhered to the rules in this matter, have always, I think, had a dislike to stymies, and this is not to be wondered at. The stymie is admittedly an anomaly: tradition makes people tolerant or even fond of anomalies, but golf in the United States has not a long tradition behind it. Moreover Americans play so many four-ball matches and relatively so few singles, that perhaps a stymie comes to them, when it does come, as a rare shock. If, then, it is natural that American players in general should have no feeling of loyalty towards the stymie, it is particularly natural in the case of their professionals. The professional golfer plays for his living, and to anyone who does so a piece of luck is greatly magnified, since its importance

may often be exactly computed in hard cash. Goodness knows that we amateurs are apt to complain bitterly enough of some piece of what we think ill fortune, though by losing us the match it has hurt nothing but our *amour propre*. Our moans would be much more excusable if our pocket and perhaps our standing in our profession had been affected.

So it will be generally found, I think, that professionals attach great importance to what is called “fairness,” whether in whole courses or individual holes. They like courses where every shot will be exactly rewarded according to its obvious deserts: they do not like a hole at which a well-struck ball—intrinsically well struck, but not struck quite well enough for that particular shot—can get into a very unpleasant place. In short they prefer a course where they know precisely “what they are in for” and where the man who makes most well-struck shots or fewest ill-struck ones is surest to win. This is no doubt a very natural frame of mind, but it is one which amateurs need not emulate, however much they wish to emulate the professionals' skill. Here again most of us cry out loudly (I know I live in a glass house in this matter) when we are trapped off a good shot or what we please to call one; but afterwards, when we get home and think it over more calmly, we admit that the hole, even though it may have treated us harshly, is an interesting, stimulating and good hole. At any rate we ought to admit it, and the present time, when we play so little golf and take it so little to heart, is one at which we see these matters with clearer eyes, unblurred by personal grievances.

* * *

As we see in the mind's eye the holes that have most thrilled us in the playing, how often we remember something that befell us there and seemed at the moment a stroke of utterly undeserved misfortune. It has been pointed out, I think by Mr. Simpson, that all or nearly all of the famous holes of the world have been accused of being unfair. The margin of error at them is in places so small and the risk to be taken so big that there must be occasions on

which Fate deals harshly. That is what has made the holes famous and that is why we are always interested to play them. The too scrupulously fair course need not theoretically be lacking in interest, but in fact it often is. I have lately played a little on a course which must in point of fairness be second to none. Greens and fairways are admirable, the rough is of a thoroughly consistent quality and nowhere too fierce; the bunkers and hazards are all clearly to be seen, and are so placed that a well and cleanly struck ball need never go even within dangerous distance of any one of them.

It has suited my kind of golf, if it may so be termed, well enough, because I have had enough to do with trying to hit the ball into the air, and found the ordinary risks quite great enough. But as I have not seen anyone called on to play a shot that could possibly be called unfair, so also I have not seen one that could be called particularly interesting, still less exciting.

Lovers of *The Rose and the Ring* will recall that the Fairy Blackstick wished her royal godchildren “a little misfortune” and that, sure enough, it was very good for them in the end. So there is nothing so good for a hole as a little unfairness. Indeed I doubt if not merely any hole, but any game, is worth playing unless Fate can now and again deal us a blow below the belt.

* * *

I said just now that when we recalled great holes we could remember some dreadful disaster that happened there, and so we can, but do we not remember more vividly the times on which we have triumphantly skirted the “unfair” hazard? I think that we do and that memory is on the whole kind to us, letting us remember our hits while our misses grow dim. It seems to be so with stymies. Of course, there are one or two stymies that we cannot wholly forget, because they made so much difference and seemed at the time so senselessly cruel, but for my own part at least I recall much more often those that have been happily overcome. One lofted at a nineteenth hole in the semi-final of a tournament is an abiding joy; the thought

of it sends quite a glow through me, or would do so if I did not likewise remember that I was soaked through with cold rain at the time. There is another that might be too bitter if the ultimate end had not been happy. It was in the "last eight" of an Amateur Championship and with that for the hole and the match on the seventeenth green I lofted a stymie bang into the hole. How dramatic a triumph! but that particular course had then particularly devilish tins in the holes, made in an angular shape, so that the ball hit one of the sloping sides and bounced back in my face. I may add that I was not the only sufferer; the very same thing

befell somebody else and those tins were abandoned. I must say that if I had not won at the last hole that stymie, even though I laid it myself, would have rankled for ever.

I have been trying to recall any spectacular stymies I have seen and find the garner of memory unexpectedly empty. I have no doubt, however, about the most dramatic and I think the most skilfully circumvented one. This was on Westward Ho! in 1912, in the famous final between John Ball and Abe Mitchell, on the sixteenth green in the afternoon round. The match was all square and John Ball, being, as I suppose, seven or eight feet away, was laid

an apparently hopeless stymie. There was no conceivable possibility of pitching it; the only chance—a very slender one as it seemed—was to play the ball at dead strength, so that it might shave past the enemy and then drop in at the side of the hole at its very last gasp. John looked at his opponent for a moment with a smile, half grim, half quizzical, and then proceeded to play the stroke, with a wooden putter as I recall it, to absolute perfection. The ball just got by, just reached the edge of the hole and no more and just toppled in. It would surely be a sad loss if such a shot could never be played again.

WINTER MIGRANTS

By RICHARD PERRY

IN October the last swallows go south. To many people, land-locked, Autumn and Winter is a dreary season of waiting for their return in April. It is no great consolation that the numbers of birds they know so well—skylarks, starlings, wood-pigeons, lapwing, mallard, or meadow-pipits—are vastly augmented by relatives which have nested in



LAPWINGS COME IN FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS

northern and western Europe. It is hard to believe that, in addition to these, there are some thirty species of Autumn migrants which come to winter in the British Isles.

Those few migratory movements one may note inland are nearly all local; little bands of titmice in the woods; buntings and finches scouring stubble-fields and stack-yards; black-headed gulls feeding far inland with rooks on the plough, or lapwings on pasture. When marshes are frozen, snipe may probe in the backwaters of swift-flowing streams; even a dipper may seek more sheltered waters than the tumbling hill-stream where it nests.

Inland, it is a notable event in the South Country, on grey Winter days, when from the alders margining the stream twisting through the marsh comes a melodious twittering of siskins. If the sun chance to rift the greyness, the golden-lemon breast, back and wing-bars of the cock bird are of startling brightness against its black head and throat and olive-yellow stripings, as it clammers upside-down, spearing black alder cones.

And almost certainly with siskins will be other small birds with markedly forked tails, flitting among the alders with tenuous whispering; lesser redpolls, even more airily restless than linnets, which they so much resemble. Striated in dark brown on the back, the light buff breast is rose-hued in the male, and the crowns of both are a scarlet-pink. Salient buff sickles on the wings catch the eye as the flock rises in a harsh twittering swarm. They are essentially northern-breeding birds. In the Midlands one of the signs that one has crossed an imaginary line between southern and northern ornithological ecology is the presence of flocks of many hundred lesser redpolls in the birch forests of the Dukeries.

In Eastern shires and the Midlands the November coming of grey crows may break the monotony of Winter, but the "hoodie" is, in this country, essentially a bird of sea shore

and salting. Once in a decade, or two decades, northern pine forests breed more waxwings than they may support, and invasions penetrate as far south as the British Isles. Great grey shrikes and black redstarts are mostly for those who dwell near sea-coasts and may observe them on migration; the few which stay to winter going not far inland. But in marshes and damp places little jack snipe or woodcock may sometimes be flushed.

The inland ornithologist has truly but four Winter migrants for his entertainment, and only two of these about in all places at all seasons: redwings and fieldfares. But from some large upland pasture or plough-land there may sound at the beginning of November, soft elusive "plee-ees" and "thlooees." At first only the customary flock of lapwings is seen flickering in broad-winged black and silver flight; but then a company of 50 sharp-winged flyers, as sickle-pinioned as redshank, take instant flight from their earthy obscurity and slant curvingly over the brow of the upland at great speed. Every year golden plover will come down from the north to this same field, whither, in the gloom of a late afternoon in Winter, flock after flock of lapwing come winging in from all points of the compass: to alight, with sear "pee-it," in a stony corner, until thousands are gathered to roost, silent, head to wind, through the long hours of the bitter Winter night. Nor will the plover by any means feed on adjacent pastures; until they go north again in April they are to be found only on their chosen field, bringing to it remembrance of wide northern moorlands.

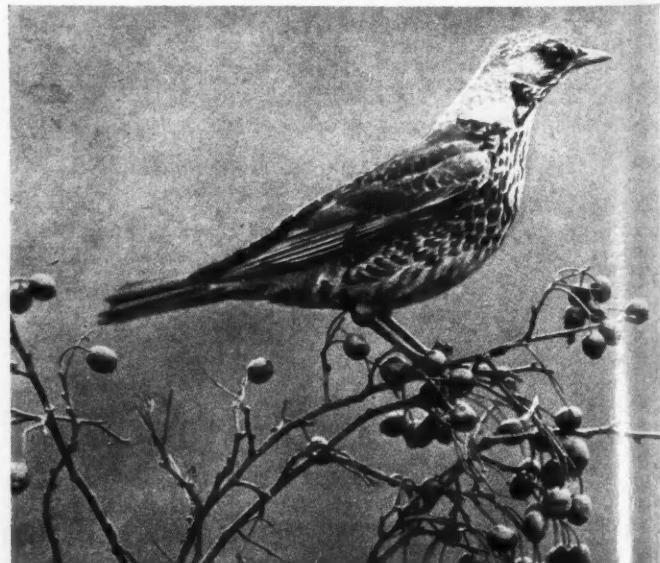
To some beech woods, feeding on the mast and small game with chaffinches, come bramblings from the great forests of northern Russia, where live waxwings, grey shrikes and siskins. But in nowise can the brambling be termed a common bird, even where beech woods are extensive; many

years I see no more than two flocks the Winter long. Tree-sparrows are often their travelling companions, and it is not uncommon to find them in open fields with one of those heterogeneous Winter bands of chaffinches, yellow-hammers, reed-buntings, house-sparrows, greenfinches and meadow-pipits. Their plumage varies greatly according to the season of the year, but always their thin white rumps arrest the eye. In March, before they go north, the chestnut-pink of breast and shoulders is wonderfully bright.

There are, however, two Autumn migrants whom everyone may see in Winter. Some years

I chance upon the first fieldfares and redwings inland in the middle of October, at others not until the beginning of November. On first coming to us in Autumn both species are wild and shy, feeding in the open fields of the uplands, roosting in lone copse. But when Winter closes in and frost and snow cut off the supply of worms and small game of the open fields, they become seekers of berries, invading the grass walks and centres of country towns in search of shelter from north-easterly blizzards. If the Winter be a hard one the delicate redwings, weak from thirst and hunger, become wholly indifferent to man's presence. Their mellow calls, resembling those of pied woodpecker or uneasy song thrush, sound plaintively and feebly everywhere. As they stand huddled on the grass verge, with wings ashuffle and feathers puffed, how warm seems the russet of their flanks and how bold the yellow superciliary stripes that distinguish them from song thrushes. The warm colouring of both is most beautiful with a background of snow; the fieldfare is especially lovely: the golden shadow across its dark-arrowed breast, the pearl-grey-blue of its rump and head, black-streaked, and the rich chocolate of its wings and splendid spread tail are wonderfully sensitive to the play of light and shade when clouds are crossing the Winter sun.

Fieldfares are noisy birds. When they flock to roost on Winter evenings, their guttural "tchackings" and the crowing and explosive "poppings" of old cock pheasants make a pleasant babel, warming cold grim evenings. One does not expect to hear a fieldfare sing in this country; but at roosting time on mild days of Autumn and Spring, when soft rain falls or warm winds blow, one hears sometimes a pleasant twittering chorus from redwings and fieldfares together, remarkable for its intangibility.



THE FIELDFARE, A SEARCHER AFTER BERRIES

CORRESPONDENCE

A NEW BAYEUX TAPESTRY

From the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.
SIR.—Major Wade's letter proposing a Bayeux Tapestry in Reverse to commemorate D Day suggests an interesting parallelism of names between the original expedition from Normandy and this year's return visit.

The Conqueror's right wing at Hastings was commanded by Robert de Montomerie (the centre by William

Beauty of design being most important, may I suggest a competition of designers. Perhaps you would be willing to open your columns to small-scale reproductions of their work. I think the design should be decorative, and not realistic, and made to be carried out in the technique of needlework of the original, with emphasis on line and symbolism.

If several designs were good, they might be carried out for various towns or villages so that they might hang in the churches or town halls, as a war memorial. But I feel it would be better to wait until we have entered Berlin.—N. EVELYN SANDS, Brightling Place, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

SPODE CRICKET MUG

SIR.—I was most interested to see in a recent issue Sir Douglas McCraith's description of the cricket jug owned by Sir William Nicholson. One of these jugs was recently presented to the M.C.C. and I have since heard of yet another, which differs inasmuch as the three cricketers are not dressed in pink

coats. The figures of Thomas Box and Fuller Pilch are undoubtedly derived from the well-known contemporary lithographs of those players (see Cricket, COUNTRY LIFE Library of Sport, pages 201 and 222).

I have recently acquired a Spode mug (of which I enclose a sketch) with three unnamed cricketers in white relief with a brilliant blue background. The figures again closely resemble the lithographs already mentioned, but the bowler is almost certainly William Lillywhite, adapted from the lithograph opposite page 84 of Cricket. In this case the players are not wearing coats, and Lillywhite's braces are quite clear.—R. S. RAIT-KERR, 22 Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ILLUSTRATED NOTE-PAPER

SIR.—In view of the interest in illustrated note-paper I enclose an example from my own small collection. It is brightly coloured. Perhaps one of the most interesting I have is dated 1856 and entitled *The Escape from Fire of the Rev. J. Wesley at the age of six*.—T. G. SCOTT, 19, Granville Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

ONE OF THREE CRICKETERS ON A MUG

See letter : Spode Cricket Mug

himself, and the left by Amery of Thouars and Alain, Duke of Brittany). The attack itself was led by Taillefer, whose name, the hewer of stone, is a gallicised version of Eisenhower.—L. S. AMERY, 112, Eaton Square, S.W.1.

TO RAISE THE MONEY

SIR.—I, and I am sure many others, are much interested in Major Wade's suggestion.

Such an undertaking would, no doubt, cost a considerable sum, but thousands of women—and I one of them—would gladly pay for the honour of putting a few stitches into the new tapestry. Alternatively, that honour might be reserved for women whose sons or husbands or brothers fought—or fell—in Normandy. But these are details; the important thing is that such an excellent and inspiring suggestion should not be allowed to come to nothing.—ELIZABETH STEWARD, Crouch End, N.8.

FINDING THE DESIGN

SIR.—I support your correspondent's delightful idea, to make a second Bayeux Tapestry, recording the landing of the Allied armies in Normandy.

A PERSIAN GARDEN

SIR.—I was extremely interested in the article by William J. Makin entitled *In a Persian Garden* that appeared in a recent issue.

I resided in Persia from 1935-39, most of the time at Kerman. The garden near Kerman is known as the Bagh-i-Shazdeh or Prince's Garden and is situated at the village of Mahun, 20 miles south of Kerman. I have camped on several occasions in it. The beauty of it is enhanced by the fact that it is surrounded by miles of bare, arid desert; it is like entering a new world when one steps through the gate into what appears to be a paradise of trees and running water. It is the vivid contrast that is the real glory of a Persian garden.

A photograph was taken by my friend Dr. C. H. Schaffter of the Church Missionary Society in 1938; I have a large copy of it facing me on my study wall as I write.

The village of Mahun is famous for containing one of the most perfect examples of Moslem architecture in the world, the shrine of Sheikh Ne'matullah, of which I enclose a snapshot.—MARTIN T. LORD, Timoleague Rectory, County Cork.

THE CASE AGAINST PASTEURISATION

SIR.—Professor Lawrence Garrod's article criticising my book *The Case Against Pasteurisation* calls for some reply, in that he charges me, among other things, with falling into such elementary statistical pitfalls as employing crude death-rate figures in my tables, where standardised figures were called for.

The general reader may not understand the significance of this, but in comparing the mortality statistics of two or more populations one has to take account of the fact that the age and sex composition may vary, and sometimes a laborious process of standardisation of the figures may be desirable, in order to make the figures comparable.

Anyone familiar with statistics, however, can tell by a short study of the age and sex composition of the populations under consideration whether it is necessary to correct the crude mortality figures by standardisation.

Surely if there was a single table in my book in which a different conclusion would have been drawn, had the figures been standardised, Professor Garrod would have readily seen it, and pointed it out. Standardisation of the figures would, in fact, in most if not all the tables, have slightly strengthened my case. I think I am justified in asking Professor Garrod either to substantiate this charge, or withdraw it.

Three-year Figures

He says also that I employ figures relating to populations of cities, such as Liverpool and Manchester, which he contends are too small for any conclusions to be drawn. My reply to this is that when I have employed figures relating to single cities I have taken a period of three years. The figures for Liverpool or Manchester for three years are very little less than the figures employed by Professor Wilson for one year for the Administrative County of London. If the Manchester

and Liverpool figures are taken together, as they might well be for the purpose of my argument, they exceed those of the Administrative County of London.

I cannot imagine any trained statistician, having studied these figures, making either of these charges.

A Question of Age

Referring to the chapter on abdominal tuberculosis, Professor Garrod says that the whole eight pages are vitiated by taking mortality figures at all ages. He contends that I should have confined attention to children under five years of age, because in children tuberculosis in the abdominal cavity is almost always due to the bovine organism.

The facts are these. It is claimed by Professor Wilson, who has stated the Government case for pasteurisation of the milk supply (and the claim is based on a long and patient investigation by the late Dr. Stanley Griffith) that some 1,600 people died



THE SHRINE OF SHEIKH NE'MATULLAH

See letter : A Persian Garden

of bovine tuberculosis in 1937, and that out of this total 554 died of bovine tuberculosis in the abdominal cavity. Now it can readily be ascertained from the Registrar General's reports that not more than some 130 of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

On what grounds, therefore, does Professor Garrod contend that my figures are vitiated because I do not confine myself to the figures relating to the 130 children under five years of age (to the neglect of 424 persons over five years of age)? It is impossible to say, and it is very doubtful if Professor Garrod himself knows why.

The purpose of this chapter was to show the impossibility of reconciling the claims of the advocates of pasteurisation of the milk supply with the known facts. The advocates say, for instance, that out of 676 deaths due to tuberculosis of the abdominal cavity only 122 were due to the human bacillus. That is to say, that if bovine infection was wiped out, mortality from tuberculosis of the abdominal cavity would be reduced to the negligible figure of 3 per 1,000,000 living. The facts are that mortality from tuberculosis of the abdominal cavity was in 1937 not 3 per 1,000,000, but 8 per 1,000,000 in London, where



A LETTER-HEAD—THE BIDDING

See letter : Illustrated Note-paper



THE CHAPEL IN THE GROUNDS OF OXHEY PLACE. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 793, REBUILT IN 1610 AND RESTORED IN 1897. (Right) THE INTERIOR
See letter: *The Oxhey Estate*

the whole supply is pasteurised, and 14 per 1,000,000 in Liverpool and Manchester, where well over 90 per cent. of the milk supply is now believed to be pasteurised.

Here again I think Professor Garrod should either withdraw the charge that my argument is vitiated by dealing with mortality of all ages, or substantiate it.

Big Epidemics

Professor Garrod says further that anyone who maintains that epidemics of milk-borne diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and dysentery, are so rare as to be of no account, may confidently be assumed not to have heard of the Bournemouth epidemic in 1936. I shall only say that I have heard of the Bournemouth epidemic, and also of the far greater Montreal epidemic, which was traced to pasteurised milk. It is necessary, however, to view the picture as a whole.

I cannot overlook that between 1912-37 (*vide* Professor Wilson) the average number of persons per year in Great Britain contracting scarlet fever, traceable to the milk supply, was about 240 out of a total 130,000; those contracting diphtheria, traceable to milk, numbered 31 out of a total 64,000, and those contracting typhoid fever and dysentery, 129 out of a total 5,300. Probably the total deaths traceable to the milk supply did not exceed 30 a year on the average. Incidentally, Professor Garrod complains of a table I presented, showing that these milk-borne diseases were just about as prevalent in London, where milk is pasteurised, as in other areas, his view being that so many other factors influence the mortality from these diseases that the figures are worthless.

If he had said that the direct evidence of the negligible mortality from these diseases, traceable to milk, was so strong as to need no support from the table I presented, I should have entirely agreed with him.

Referring to these diseases the Committee on Cattle Diseases in its report, paragraph 61, was led to remark: "In spite of occasional serious outbreaks, those reported are neither so numerous nor so serious as to contribute much to the total incidence of the diseases in question."

Might I suggest that Professor Garrod, in looking so closely at individual epidemics, completely loses sight of the whole picture?

First Infections

I come now to the last point of any importance. Professor Garrod, referring to tuberculosis, suggests that I am recommending in effect a method of natural immunisation which, he says, has been shown to cost some 1,600 lives a year, and he asks what the public would think of a medical profession that advocated such a policy.

The answer to this is, of course, that very few people indeed reach middle age without receiving a tubercular infection (often many infections) which either confers upon them some degree of immunity for the future, or places them among the casualties. In these circumstances there does not appear to be any justification at all for suggesting that the 1,600 who died of bovine tuberculosis during 1937 might have escaped tubercular infection had they not drunk raw milk. My view is indeed that in a country where tubercular infection is almost inevitable, it is better that the first infection should be one to which one has the highest resistance, that is, in

this country, bovine infection. Statistics appear to bear out this view.

Frankly, my impression of Professor Garrod's attack upon my book is that it is entirely lacking in substance. Presumably being without any genuine ammunition he has been content to fire a few harmless rounds of blank cartridge at my case against compulsory pasteurisation. No one, I think, would have been more surprised than he had any serious damage been inflicted upon it.—JOHN P. BIBBY,
King Edward Street, Liverpool 3.

THE OXHEY ESTATE

SIR,—I enclose photographs of some of the outstanding features of the neighbourhood of Oxhey, where the London County Council is to build a housing estate.

The chief architectural feature is undoubtedly the tiny chapel situated in the grounds of Oxhey Place. This chapel was founded in 793 by King Offa. In 1007 a dispute arose concerning the chapel and its lands. The Abbots of St. Albans (in whose diocese Oxhey Chapel stood) appealed to King Ethelred, who restored their possessions and granted a charter to Oxhey. This is at present in a museum, but a photostat copy is displayed in the chapel. The existing chapel was rebuilt in 1610 and restored in 1897.

A large part of the proposed estate is covered by the Oxhey golf course and by Oxhey Place Farm. The layout of this farm is rather unusual; it is built in a square, and surrounded by a 10-ft. brick wall—a relic I suppose of the days when protection was necessary against wild beasts and cattle rustlers. The farm-house is built in a corner of the wall, reminding one of a fortified corner tower of a manor house or castle. On the roof is an old dove-cote.

Last but certainly not least is Oxhey Place, the large residence which adjoins the farm.

I understand that the L.C.C. plan does not contemplate the destruction of the chapel, the farm, or Oxhey Place; it is the intention to design on garden-city lines. Nevertheless the construction of many houses or cottages will undoubtedly alter the character of this delightful corner of the Middlesex-Hertfordshire border out of all recognition.—P. H. LOVELL,
28, Albury Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

DOGS THAT EAT FRUIT

SIR,—I have a Scottie bitch which picks and eats blackberries, though I have never seen her eat them unless the people with her are eating as well. She bares her teeth and nips the berry off very carefully so as to avoid the thorns, and she chooses black berries. She also eats pieces of apple if the apple is sweet.—LADY KNIGHT,
Weybourne Cottage, Farnham, Surrey.

SMALL TOMATOES

SIR,—I have a Labrador bitch which, at six months, used to eat blackberries, which she picked for herself. This year she showed a liking for raspberries, to which she also helped herself. She likes small tomatoes, too, and eats an apple or pear, the core with obvious enjoyment.—MARJORIE RHIND,
The Cedars, Ashbourne Road, Derby.

COOKED BEETROOT

SIR,—I believe puppies will eat almost anything. I knew of one which ate cooked beetroot. We had a fully grown mongrel which ate gooseberries off the bushes and a nondescript terrier which was very fond of walnuts, which he cracked and ate.

Cats also eat unusual things. I



OXHEY PLACE FARM, BUILT IN A SQUARE, WITH ITS TOWER-LIKE FARM-HOUSE. (Right) A VIEW FROM THE FARM OVER THE GOLF COURSE
See letter: *The Oxhey Estate*



know one which loves tomatoes and another which ruined a Winter cherry we had in a pot by eating all the berries.—E. M. K. BEISIEGEL, Wallgarth, Holcot, near Northampton.

ASPARAGUS LOVER

SIR.—We had a golden retriever which would help herself to raspberries and loganberries and would go to the canes by herself. She also delighted in helping herself to asparagus from the growing bed.—J. ROBIN ALLEN, Moor Allerton Hall, Leeds.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED.]

above 10 h.p. Thus a 15 h.p. car would be taxed at £20 instead of the present £18 15s.; 20 h.p. at £27 instead of £25; 25 h.p. at £34 instead of £31 5s.

Many people consider the proposal likely to hamper rather than encourage manufacture of the type of car with a comfortable margin of power.—DALMATIAN, S.W.1.

IRIS STYLOSA

SIR.—I picked two blooms of *Iris stylosa* on September 26 this year. I have never known mine to flower so early in the Autumn as this before and am curious to know if this is an

that the payment of current market value would cost local authorities as a whole no more than purchase by reference to 1939 prices.

The answer, which is given in the Institute's memorandum, is that under the original proposals of the Bill some local authorities would pay more and some less than current market value. In the opinion of the Institute, to pay current market value in all cases would be fairer both to local authorities and to owners and would cost local authorities as a whole no more than they would have to pay if the original proposals of the Bill were adopted.—F. C. HAWKES, Secretary, The Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute, Knole, Sevenoaks, Kent.

INKPOT PATH

SIR.—Herewith is an illustration of the inkpot path at Mill Hill, Middlesex, to which a correspondent recently referred. It is constructed of nearly 700 inverted earthenware inkpots, said to have been used by the boys of Mill Hill School many years ago.—WILLIAM BRYCE, Mill Hill, Middlesex.



PATH OF 700 INKPOTS

See letter: Inkpot Path

LEAVES FOR FUEL-SAVING

SIR.—A considerable saving in fuel may be effected by the use of leaves that fall from trees during the

Autumn. Sweep the dry leaves periodically into a heap in some out-of-the-way corner where they will soon become damp. Then they should be stuffed tightly into paper bags or wrapped in newspapers. The leaves must be tightly packed and the packages tied.

PORTRAIT IDENTIFIED

SIR.—I give further particulars, from the catalogue, of the equestrian portrait of Mr. George Digby Wingfield Digby, which you published in Collectors' Questions on September 29.

"The big picture on the west wall is a portrait of Mr. George Digby Wingfield Digby, mounted on Forrester. The hounds and horse are by Landseer, the portrait by Sir Francis Grant, Bt. This was presented to him in 1865, on his giving up the Blackmore Vale Hounds, by his friends and members of the Hunt."

One of the hounds was painted by Grant to balance the picture. It is easily distinguished from those painted by Landseer.—F. J. B. WINGFIELD DIGBY, Sherborne Castle, Dorset.

SINGING-BIRD SNUFF-BOX

SIR.—With reference to the note on a singing-bird musical box which appeared in your issue of September 29, the following extract from a letter written by Horace Walpole in 1791 to the Misses Berry is of interest:

A Parisian watchmaker has produced the smallest automaton that I suppose was ever created. It was a rich snuff-box. On opening the lid, a little bird started up, sat on the rim, turned round, fluttered its wings and piped in a delightful tone, the notes of different birds, particularly the jug-jug of the nightingale. It is the prettiest thing that you ever saw; the price tempting—only five hundred pounds. That economist, the Prince of Wales, could not resist it and has bought one of those dicky-birds.—

TOKEN OF THE RED LION COLCHESTER CASTLE AND BULL, A TOKEN ISSUED BY MARLBOROUGH

See letter: Innkeepers' Tokens

INNKEEPERS' TOKENS

SIR.—We have been interested to read the article in your issue of October 13 on trade tokens. Since many such tokens were issued by innkeepers, we have in the past obtained examples, where possible, of tokens issued by previous proprietors of inns which this company now controls.

Among our collection one, a Marlborough farthing of 1668, with a castle on one face and a bull on the other, was issued by that town, not by the landlord of our hotel there, the Castle and Ball. Presumably the present name is a corruption of Castle and Bull. Of tokens issued by landlords the following are dated:

- 1656. Red Lion, Colchester. Richard Rich
- 1660. Red Lion, Colchester. Richard Boyse. ½d.
- 1666. White Hart, Chipping Norton. William Distonai. ½d.
- 1667. Swan, Lavenham. John Girling.
- 1668. Red Lion, Tring. William Axtell. ½d.
- 1668. King's Head, Monmouth. Richard Ballard.

Some of these are specified to be "his halfpenny"; others are of no stated value; while Ballard's Monmouth token is stamped "his halfpenny or necessary chaing"—a form of currency that might lead to some misunderstanding.

Undated:

- Bell, Sandwich. John Revell. ½d.
- King's Head, Rochester.

George Arlington.

King's Head, Rochester.

Anthony Lovell.

Rose and Crown, Tonbridge.

Richard Wood.

The tokens bear the sign of the house on the obverse, and the reverse, similar in nearly all cases, has the landlord's initials or name.—M. G. PHILLIPS, for Trust Houses, Limited, 53, Stort's Gardens, W.C.2.

MOTOR TAXATION

SIR.—With reference to your editorial note of October 13 on motor taxation, I wonder if your readers realise that according to figures put forward in *The Autocar* by the sponsor of the scheme—the proposed capacity tax, adapted to give the same yield as the old tax from the same cars, would involve an increase in tax on all cars



LAND PURCHASE PRICES

SIR.—I have read with interest the comments of Arbiter in COUNTRY LIFE

Autumn. Sweep the dry leaves periodically into a heap in some out-of-the-way corner where they will soon become damp. Then they should be stuffed tightly into paper bags or wrapped in newspapers. The leaves must be tightly packed and the packages tied.

During the Winter, when a bright fire is burning, place two or three



THE KING'S HEAD, MONMOUTH

(Right) THE KING'S HEAD, ROCHESTER, AND THE BELL HOTEL, SANDWICH

See letter: Innkeepers' Tokens

of September 29, regarding the memorandum submitted to the authorities by the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute on the Town and Country Planning Bill.

Arbiter asks why the Institute criticises the proposal to fix compensation for compulsorily acquired land by references to prices current in March, 1939, if it holds the view



(Horace Walpole's *England as his Letters picture it*. Constable.)

The original boxes were of French make, having winding keys fashioned in the shape of a bird. The photograph sent by your correspondent appears to be of a more modern, though none the less beautiful box.—
G. S. MACKAY (Major), Horsley, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.

AN 1861 PURCHASE

SIR.—It may interest your correspondent C. Warwick, in the September 29 issue, to know that I have a similar musical-box to his. It was purchased in Geneva in 1861 by my grandfather and descended to myself. My box seems in size and description very similar to the photograph shown, except that it does not appear to have any separate compartment for snuff. It is undoubtedly a very clever piece of workmanship.—E. H. M. LUCKOCK, Sidbrook House, near Taunton, Somerset.



YELLOW-HAMMER WITH GRAIN

See letter: *How Birds Feed Their Young*

HOW BIRDS FEED THEIR YOUNG

SIR.—In a recent article Miss Frances Pitt described how she had seen a young carrion crow nearly choked by a frog which had been brought to the nest by its mother.

Perhaps you may be interested to hear of a tragedy in a Perthshire heronry where a young heron was actually killed through such an error of judgment by one of its parents. It lay dead on the ground under the

nest, from which it had evidently fallen in its struggles, with a large eel stuck in its throat. To get an idea of the size of the eel I pulled it out with some difficulty, but found that at least a third had been digested, probably after the bird's death.

I think it must be unusual for such a mistake to be made by a parent heron, as usually food for the young is brought to the nest already swallowed and probably partly digested, and then regurgitated.

Another instance of a parent bird being responsible for the death of its young through supplying unsuitable food was that of a yellow-hammer, which, instead of bringing grubs and insects to the nest, preferred sprouting oats from a nearby corn field. On my first visit I was just in time to save the life of one of the nestlings which was choking. On returning next day I found that the old bird had not learned from experience, and that one of the young was dead with a grain stuck in its throat. Unfortunately I was unable to visit the nest again and therefore cannot say whether the rest of the family shared the same fate.—T. LESLIE SMITH, Ashwood, Broughty Ferry, Angus.

KERR'S PINK

SIR.—Major Jarvis's remarks in COUNTRY LIFE of September 22 regarding Kerr's Pink potato remind me that, a few years ago at the Merioneth County Agricultural Show, held at Towyn, one exhibitor showed some good specimens of this variety ticketed "Curse Pink"!—OWEN D. JONES, Talgarth, Pennal, Machynlleth, North Wales.

DYEING CHICKENS

SIR.—The instinctive reaction of chicks to the mere outline of a hawk against the sky, noted by Major Jarvis in a recent issue, is a phenomenon which can be observed many times a day in Southern Nigeria during the dry season, when innumerable hawks cruise the sky.

The African method of protecting chicks from their depredations, the efficacy of which I have myself proved and which could easily be carried out in England, is to dye them; so that, when passing through any native village, one may see broods of carmine, green or purple chicks following the mother hen in comparative immunity while hawks circle overhead: for it is a fact that hawks seem unable to recognise these brightly coloured objects for what they really are,



A WAYSIDE CROSS WHICH COLLECTS FOR THE POOR

See letter: *A Wayfarers' Cross*

while the chicks develop in consequence a corresponding boldness.

This method is, of course, only applicable in the case of white or lightly coloured chicks—as most native chicks are—and the actual dyeing should be done in the evenings and the chicks placed promptly under the hen, otherwise she is apt to disown them. Furthermore the hen's warmth quickly dries the chicks and so obviates the risk of chills.

With the breaking of the first tornadoes which herald the rains the hawks gather in squadrons, wheeling and screaming, and then take wing for the drier climate of Northern Nigeria; and the chicks are safe from attack until the dry weather returns.—YSEULT L. BRIDGES, Agricultural Department, Ibadan, Nigeria.

THE SEVERN BORE

SIR.—This recent picture of the Severn Bore differs somewhat from the account written by William of Malmesbury in 1149 which reads:

It is the daily fury of the waters, which I know not whether to call an indraught or a whirlpool of waves, comes in with great force sweeping up the sands from the bottom and piling them in a heap.

Maybe the river was more constricted in his day. Suffice it to say that of recent years the crest of the wave

rarely exceeds 4 ft., while maximum velocity of the current is approximately 17 miles an hour.

Though I have witnessed a good many of these bores, the biggest of which usually occurs during the Palm tides of March, I have never heard the traditional roar which is supposed to accompany their advent.—HUGH C. CHETWOOD-AIKEN, 19, Kingsholm Square, Gloucester.

A WAYFARERS' CROSS

SIR.—On Castleton Moor not far from Danby stands this ancient stone cross known as the Ralph Cross. There is a little cup-shaped hollow on the top of the cross. It is an old Yorkshire custom, still in force, for anyone coming to the cross to place pennies in this hollow for the benefit of poor wayfarers.

Upon a lonely Yorkshire moor Outlined against the sky
A rough-hewn cross with outstretched arms
Beckons to passers-by.
That silent symbol beckons them
A tiny gift to spare
And for the homeless wayfarer
To place a penny there.
It may be centuries have passed
Since first it was decreed
That ancient cross beside the track
For wayfarers should plead,
And yet the traveller of to-day
Pauses upon the Moor
And lays his gift upon the cross
To help the wand'ring poor.

—H. ERLINGTON, The Holt, Hook, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

RABBITS AND FOXES

SIR.—Recent statements in COUNTRY LIFE about rabbits and foxes hobnobbing together recalled to my mind a story I read in your journal many years ago. After much searching I have unearthed it from the issue of July 9, 1898, where I found it over the signature of C. J. Cornish. Writing of the inability of foxes to resist a fat duckling, he says:

"We know one brood of white ducklings which grew up to be ducks and frequented a pool over which hung an old pollard tree, the crown of which was a favourite seat for a fox. The ducks would hurry up to the pool from the farm, tumble in, and then swim out and reconnoitre the tree. The fox was never visible, but either by scent or sound the ducks knew if he was there, and if Reynard was 'at home' they always kept well in the centre of the pool. The farmer knew quite well by their demeanour if the old tree held a fox, and on more than one occasion was able to tell the Master of the Foxhounds, when drawing a covert near, that his ducks knew of a fox, and had 'marked' him up the tree."

As I have read, I think, almost every issue of COUNTRY LIFE since its establishment, I may in my eighty-fifth year perhaps sign myself in full sense—CONSTANT READER, W.C.2.



THE SEVERN BORE RUNNING UP THE RIVER

See letter: *The Severn Bore*

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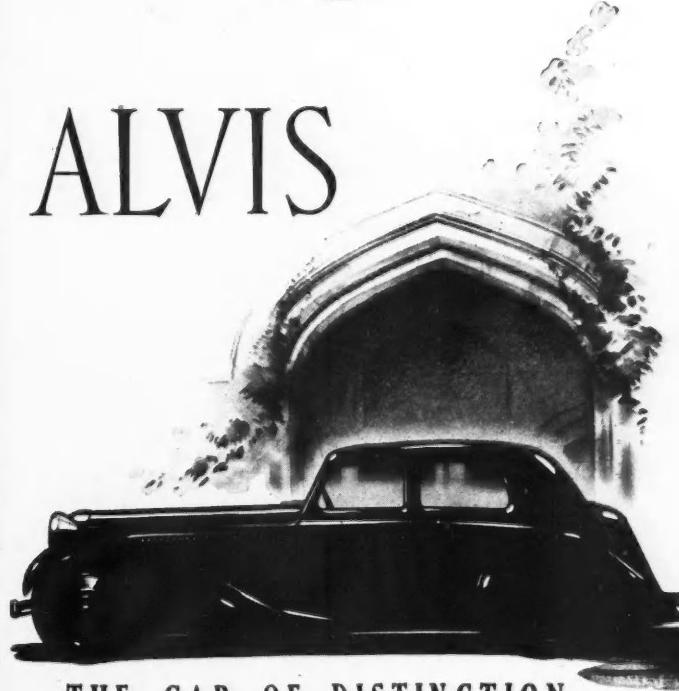
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HORLICKS

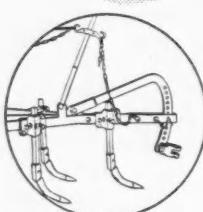
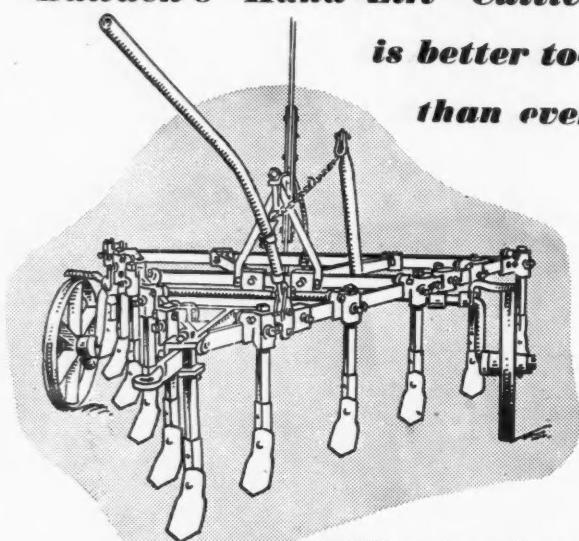
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FARMING NOTES

ACHIEVEMENT AND PROSPECTS

SINCE the Agricultural Statistics for the war years indicate nothing but encouragement for us and discouragement for the enemy, it is difficult to see why they should not have been published before. However, they disclose a magnificent achievement—indeed an almost incredible achievement—by British agriculture which must have been of vital moment at a very critical period of the war.

Not being very good at statistics (and having considerable sympathy with the junior mathematical master who said "to be a statistician you don't have to be mad, but it's a great help"), it has taken me some time to examine the figures thoroughly, and I should like to pass on what seem to me the salient features and my interpretation of them.

Saving Imports

First of all the outstanding event seems to be that we have somehow managed to do without the import of no less than eight million tons of concentrated feeding-stuffs for livestock. This loss must have represented about one third of our total supply of Winter feeding-stuffs for our livestock. To grow it all at home would mean using up about half of the 13 million arable acres which was all we had in 1939.

But we could not, I imagine, just go ahead and grow the feeding-stuffs here, because human food was needed even more than cattle food. Every ton of shipping space that could be switched off from bringing us food was wanted for bringing vital war supplies, so that more and more food had to be grown here in order to save more and more shipping space. Now we are told that one acre under human food crops—wheat or potatoes—will save as much as 10 to 15 acres under animal food crops (that must be converted to milk, beef, mutton, pork or eggs before we can eat them) and this, it seems clear, was the basis of the Government's policy and of its success. It entailed a reduction in livestock, notably in pigs and poultry, which compete directly with human needs for barley and wheat. Let us see what was done in the crops which are principally used for human food:

	Thousands of Acres	% Increase
Wheat	1,766	3,230 83
Barley	1,013	1,980 95
Rye	18	125 594
Potatoes	704	1,421 102
Sugar-beet	345	434 26
Vegetables	280	466 66

The extra tonnage produced in 1943 over 1939 in England and Wales alone is given as 1,694,000 tons of wheat, 619,000 tons of barley, 78,000 tons of rye and 3,633,000 tons of potatoes.

Livestock

Crops used principally for livestock feeding also show large increases in the attempt to make good some of the loss of imports, particularly for the dairy herd. Here are the figures:

	Thousands of Acres	% Increase
Oats	2,427	3,684 52
Mixed corn	85	426 401
Beans	135	289 114
Peas	37	58 57
Turnips and swedes	727	827 14
Mangolds	216	309 43
Rape	65	185 185

These increases, large as they are, could of course make good only part of the loss of imports: for the rest, the situation had to be adjusted by a reduction in certain classes of stock. The sheep population decreased by

24 per cent., pigs by 57 per cent. and poultry by 26 per cent. The cattle population as a whole, however, has actually increased by 7½ per cent., and the dairy herd, i.e. cows and heifers in milk or in calf, is up by 492,000 head, that is 12½ per cent., thus reflecting the Government's policy of giving first priority to milk production. It is stated that pigs and poultry are already on the increase again and that sheep, although showing a record low level in 1944, are expected to begin a recovery next year.

Sheep-breeding

In 1870 England and Wales had a sheep population of over 20 million. Numbers gradually fell thereafter and dropped heavily just after the last war to 13 million, rising again to 18 million by 1939. Now, at 12,32,000 they are slightly lower than in 1920, the previous lowest record. The fall has been much less in hill than in lowland districts and we cannot expect a widespread return to the arable breeding flock kept on the strict old-fashioned lines of close folding, hand-cut roots, etc. But modifications of this system are already being practised. Many of us still believe that the folding of sheep remains the best way of maintaining fertility on our lighter soils: some of us might even go on keeping them even if it were not so, for sheep are pleasant and convenient stock in many ways and provide a link between upland and lowland farming from which both profit. Moreover vast areas in the north and west are dependent upon sheep-breeding as their main industry and the Report of the Hill Sheep Committee shows how difficult are the problems that these upland farmers have to solve and how important it is that they should be solved quickly.

It is greatly to be hoped that the forecast of an early recovery will materialise. The area under ley is increasing rapidly and will require grazing, and much land would be the better of a cleaning course of sheep feed.

War-time Policy

These then are the principal figures of war-time achievement. They certainly make clearer the policy that was set by the Government, and this appears in a more consistent light than was sometimes evident at the time. As imported feeding-stuffs decreased the country was called upon both to make good this deficiency and at the same time to produce more human food and more milk, all three being tasks that competed one with another for the limited area of tillage. Hence the immense drive to increase the tillage acreage, at almost all costs, and hence the reduction necessary in some classes of stock: meat could be imported in less space than the food to make it.

The war is not yet over, and perhaps some of the above considerations will persist for a long time. We have already been warned not to expect any imported feeding-stuffs for some years, and that further large increases in milk are required before rationing can be abandoned. It is to be hoped, however, that the fall on shipping will never again be so severe as in 1943, and that we may expect some easement in the demand on us for wheat and potatoes. If this be so, then cleaning, restoration and planning towards stable rotations should begin in 1945, and this planning cannot be done by the Government or on a county or even a district basis, but only on the farm, each according to its particular conditions.

A. B. C.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE CONTROL OF PROPERTY

In the course of recent discussions on the past, present and future of the tenure of land very diverse views have been expressed as to the merits of freehold as opposed to leasehold ownership.

Some years ago there was a strong movement in favour of leasehold enfranchisement. Advocates of enfranchisement professed to see a host of objections to leases and insisted that the only proper system was freehold. It was said that anyone wishing to convert a leasehold to a fee simple ought to be able to do so. One of the pleasant features of the leasehold method was that it had preserved the control of large areas in London and elsewhere in the hands of great ground landlords, and that had prevented the piecemeal development of sites, and had been the means of giving London the pleasant squares. The argument was that, at any rate as regards business premises, the leasehold system could be made to operate very adversely to the lessee. It was said that quite commonly the development of a great business on a particular site had given to all the neighbouring sites a high value for similar use, and that to take the premises at the end of the term, or to raise the ground rent in consideration of an extension of the lease, involved intolerable hardship. Legislatively and otherwise a great deal has happened as regards the relations of landlord and tenant in recent years, and for a long while little has been heard about enfranchisement.

LONDON FREEHOLDS

THE Town and Country Planning Bill debate dealt to some extent with the relative merits of freehold and leasehold, on objections to a clause that aimed at preventing a planning authority that held the fee simple of any land from parting with it by way of sale as a freehold, or as a leasehold, for any term longer than 99 years. The London County Council and the Crown both retain the freeholds which they control, and a very large revenue accrues in the form of ground rents. Experience in Regent Street proved that the original ground rents, fixed when the re-building took place, were too high, and traders soon found it impossible to carry on subject to them. When Kingsway and Aldwych were formed a long delay ensued before the development of the sites was undertaken, and, on both the Crown land and that of the County Council, strict conditions were imposed as to the character of the buildings.

On the general question, of great interest to private landlords and tenants, of freehold *versus* leasehold, there is this to be said, that so long as the lease does not contain oppressive clauses it enables a resident or a trader to have the possession and use of a valuable site without having to find the often forbidding sum necessary to buy the ground. If the use of what is built on the land is enjoyed for 99 years presumably the builders have done very well, and no matter if the value of the site has gone up by leaps and bounds during the currency of the lease, all that the ground landlord has received has been the rent reserved under the lease, so, if at the end of the term he acquires whatever buildings may have been put upon the site, it may be regarded as a sort of equitable adjustment of the rights of the respective parties. In rural residential property the preponderant system has always been freehold tenure.

A RURIOITY OF TENURE

ONE of the curiosities of freehold tenure has suffered through action, namely the freehold

floor or chambers upstairs in premises in the Inns of Court. It will be puzzling, if the same system obtains after re-building, to define the exact location and limits of what had no contact with the ground except through the supporting structure. Valuation of such interests should, however, not be difficult as the rental value affords a basis of calculation, and the precise situation so many feet above the ground, and so forth, will be capable of approximate estimation. Perhaps the new sets of chambers will not embody these curious sub-divided tenures. Members of the Bar will not sigh for them, for, like the present writer, they only wish to be once again in such chambers as replace Pump Court or Brick Court and their neighbouring sets.

DROITWICH SALES

A TOTAL of £26,705 was obtained at a local auction, of freehold sites and a farm, in Droitwich Spa. West Ford, for many years occupied by the Droitwich golf course, 33 acres bounded by the river Salwarpe, was withdrawn. This land contains three of the greens, the remaining 15 being on 87 acres which are held on a lease, for 14 years now unexpired, at a rent of £150 a year, payable to Lord Dovedale. Twelve acres of orchard and other land, opposite Impney Park, realised £1,750, and 20 acres in Dodderhill, £1,500. A long frontage to Birmingham Road, about 35 acres, found a buyer at £4,150, and 30 acres in Lyttelton Road, at £4,500. St. Peter's Farm, with buildings and 64 acres, went for £4,000, and Tagwell Nurseries, with a house and between two and three acres, was sold, with possession, for £3,250. Bidding throughout was very brisk. Messrs. Edwards, Son and Bigwood and Mathews conducted the sale.

EDITH WESTON HALL, OAKHAM

BIGADIER G. P. HARDY-ROBERTS has resolved to dispose of the Edith Weston Hall estate, Oakham. The modern mansion, in the Elizabethan style, stands in a park of 137 acres, and there are a small residence, other houses and buildings, including cottages, on the 373 acres. If an auction is needed it will be held by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff jointly with Messrs. Royce.

Rushington Manor, near the Totton Bypass, four miles from Southampton, has been privately sold by Messrs. Fox and Sons, within a few days of the auction. It is a partly developed building estate, where sites were being easily disposed of until 1939. It lies just outside the municipal boundary of Southampton.

CRANSLY HALL, NEAR KETTERING

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE iron-stone is the material of which Cransley Hall, near Kettering, is built, and the fine old house, of the period of Charles II, exhibits beautiful moulded ceilings and panelling. The grounds are full of ornamental timber, among it some venerable yew hedges and trees of great age, and there is a lake with a boathouse. The walled kitchen garden of a couple of acres has a pond in the middle. The estate of 1,725 acres, three miles from Kettering, has been privately sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Fisher, Sanders and Co. The half-dozen farms range from 136 to 350 acres, and there are 26 cottages. The rental value approaches £3,000 a year. Cransley affords good partridge shooting.

ARTIST

PALETTE & EASEL



UNTIL comparatively modern times, the artist had also to be something of a technical man if not exactly a chemist. There were no artist's colourmen from whom he could order his paints. He had to buy the raw materials from an apothecary or other supplier and then purify and compound them himself. Ultramarine, for example, had to be prepared by laboriously crushing lapis lazuli, a process usually performed by the apprentice and often taking days. In those times raw materials were few in number and artistic genius did not necessarily always go hand-in-hand with technical ability in paint-making. The marvel is how frequently it did, and much of the surviving work by the masters of the XIVth and XVth centuries remains in almost perfect condition today. From roughly the beginning of the XVIth century a decline set in, with the result that many paintings lost their tone values for ever and some have perished entirely. The artist now has no such problems. The most recent results of chemical research and production are available to him in his studio. He enjoys an increasing range of pure and reliable paints, varnishes and surfaces, all tested and ready for use. In place of the fickle blue verditer he has acquired over the last 250 years, Prussian blue, Cobalt blue and that latest triumph of British research, Monastral blue. During this same period the costly ultramarine has been replaced by a much more readily available synthetic ultramarine. The more permanent cadmium red (cadmium sulphide and selenide) has taken the place of vermillion, and cadmium yellow that of Naples yellow (lead antimonate). Viridian (chromium oxide hydrate) and now the much brighter Monastral green are available in place of malachite; and zinc and titanium white take the place of white lead. Synthetic resins have provided the artist with protective films and varnishes which do not yellow with age. Organic dyestuffs have given the poster artist colours of a brilliance and permanence hitherto unobtainable. The artist's canvas may be primed with lithopone, and vinyl resins used both as a medium for pigments and in restorative work. Finally a number of chemicals — thymol, formaldehyde, thallium carbonate, and pentachlorophenol — are employed in treating paintings showing signs of mould or other deterioration. Studio and art gallery afford constant proof of the close connection between the arts and the sciences, especially the science of chemistry and the chemical industry.



NEW BOOKS

THE FOLLIES OF PURITANISM

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. DAVID CORNEL DE JONG, who has written an autobiography called *With a Dutch Accent* (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.), begins his book in a small Dutch village and ends it in Grand Rapids, Michigan. At the time of this ending the author is still but 16 years old. He has just obtained a job in a bank at 40 dollars a month, and, unlike his parents, he is looking forward to his American life of the future, not back to the Dutch life that is ended for ever. Leaving him there, young, raw, insignificant, the reader may wonder what became of the boy whose life to that point is so

looked at the sky and the street and then down at myself. I didn't want to, but I felt the tears coursing down my cheeks. . . . This, then, was love. This, then, was Christ's teaching put into practice. I was startled and then stunned by the revelation. No wonder they had crucified Him!"

Few children, happily, are brought up in such wicked dungeons of the mind as those in which the de Jonge were imprisoned and told to find God there. It was bleak and dreary Calvinism turned inward and feeding upon its own cancers. When David first took to books, he happened upon translations of *Oliver Twist* and *Tom*

WITH A DUTCH ACCENT. By David Cornel de Jong (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.)

WHY JAPAN WAS STRONG. By John Patric (Methuen, 12s. 6d.)

entrancingly told. Well, though he does not here deal with it, we know that he took to a life of letters. This book will convince the reader that he could hardly have done other.

It is agreed to-day, by churchmen and non-churchmen, that religion is a declining power in the lives of the people; and there is a pretty general agreement, too, that this is a bad thing. Where there is failure to agree is on the question What is religion? What can take the place of the tenets that are being rejected?

DRIFT FROM THE CHURCHES

One thing which Mr. de Jong's book does admirably is to illustrate the kind of religion which, as I think, is responsible for a good deal of the drift from the churches. There is a touching and illuminating episode towards the end of the book. When the family arrived in America they experienced a year or so among the very dregs of fortune. A child who had been "on the way" during the voyage out died almost as soon as born; the mother was desperately ill; the father found but little ill-paid work as a carpenter; and the four young boys were hungry and over-driven.

There turned up at last a woman who is simply called Nellie. There was no reason why Nellie should concern herself with the de Jong family, but she did. She went so far as to "stay as one of the family," refusing pay. She brought a doctor for the mother, she cooked and cleaned for the children, she looked after the father. "Life changed so suddenly and spectacularly that we didn't know how to accept it."

Nellie, so far as we learn, said nothing about religion, but one day she told this boy David de Jong to go out and play in the street. He was 14. "Play," in his home, and in all the other homes he had known, was sinful. His ambition had been to be a draughtsman. He had been told that this was a "worldly ambition" and that he had "better repent immediately."

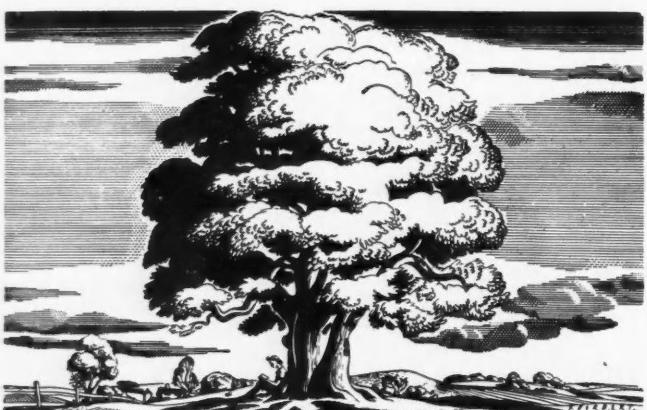
And now, here suddenly was someone who did not think the normal instincts of a child had been sown in him by the devil. He went out to play. "I didn't know where to turn or how to start. I stood there and

Sawyer. They were snatched from him as "immoral." When the family reached America and the boy found a public library, "father laid down a blanket censorship. No novels in Dutch, no fiction in English, no sermons, no homilies, no verses, no frumperies, no adverse philosophies. There was little left but history and geography."

DEVIL AT THE FAIR

All games were sinful. During the beautiful ice carnivals on the canals in Holland, the children must keep away from the booths and from everything that savoured of fun. They must just skate with straightforward solemnity. When the annual fair visited the town, they were to understand that the devil was loose in their midst and that they must stuff their ears and shut their eyes. When David was 11, he was made a member of the Ebenezer Society which met in the local chapel. This was composed of the lads of the village. "Here they were in one unctuous, self-conscious assemblage, dressed in solid black suits, wearing glittering watch-chains, puffing at long cigars. They were ready to tackle problems of predestination and of divine and special grace, and all the interpretations thereon from St. Paul, St. Augustine, through Calvin himself, and on through the latter-day Dutch theologians. . . . I understood some of it, and blindly accepted everything that was too deep for me: for instance, infant damnation, divine election, supra- and infralapsarianism, and other intricate subjects."

Infant damnation is certainly something that David de Jong should have understood inside out. I imagine that this kind of upbringing is not now widespread, though in my childhood I knew English boys who suffered under an identical régime; but these horrors out of the noisome cellars of the religious mind are, all the same, profoundly significant in view of what is called the drift from the churches. It seems to me that, somehow, if we are not to have the calamities of a merely secular society, religion must be reformulated. Even those who are most alert to the modern dangers do not seem to realise that. Recently, a canon of the Church of England read



—and the roots go deep . . .

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to me the manuscript of a book he had written dealing with the Church's shortcomings. But when he had finished, I thought that he had done little but find new names for old things, and I do not think that is enough. He made me think of an advertising agent boasting a decaying brand of goods with snappy "slogans."

However, here is a memorable example of a perverted upbringing; but I should do Mr. de Jong a disservice if I left the impression that his book does no more than furnish this. There were in his Dutch township others than dark religious sadists and masochists, and as the boy had a sharp eye to observe them, so the man has now a talented pen to put them on record. We are made to live vividly in this little place on the edge of the cold North Sea, with the sheep and cattle grazing on the dikes, the fisherfolk wild in their ways, the land-workers, the few tradesmen and the fewer professional people. The spirit of a child cannot be completely smothered, and David and his brothers found their tricks and diversions. These had to be carried on furtively, secretly, which is all to the bad; but they were carried on, which is all to the good. I commend *With a Dutch Accent* as a very good book indeed.

JAPAN'S WAR PREPARATION

Mr. John Patric, an American, has written a book called *Why Japan was Strong* (Methuen, 12s. 6d.) and his answer can be put into four words: Because she was frugal. The frugality of the Japanese is the theme of the book; but naturally other questions arise, such as: Why should Japan force upon herself this fanatic frugality in order to be strong enough to challenge the world? The answer to that is not flattering to Western opinion, if we assume that Mr. Patric's answer is the correct one. It is that the white races in the East, with few exceptions, acted as though they were of a different and superior breed to the "natives," and never attempted to live in the Japanese way. That is an unostentatious way. There is no hatred, Mr. Patric says, between the rich and poor in Japan because the rich live simply and do not make it apparent that they are rich; whereas the European or American in Japan always lived in the odour of riches, and the odour of riches is not pleasant in a generally poor country.

This may be over-simplifying the whole matter: I think it is; but at least in Mr. Patric's book we may consider this frugal people at work and see a good deal of the land they live in.

HATRED OF WHITE RACES

It was just before the "China incident" opened that Mr. Patric went to Japan, and he was certainly in a position to understand frugality. He saved the money for the trip by pinching himself in all directions; and when he reached Japan he lived in the poorest quarters and, journeying from one end of the land to the other, he carried all he possessed in a bundle on a stick. There were many things about the Japanese that he did not like. He found them sadistic, unspeakably cruel in their treatment of animals. "I never found military men as distinctly unfriendly as in Japan—except sometimes in Italy during the Italo-Abyssinian war when they thought I was English."

As soon as a Japanese becomes a soldier, says Mr. Patric, "a campaign begins to teach him hatred of the entire white race. . . . This helped me to understand a process whereby

the people I found so considerate and obliging and friendly as civilians could perform some of the acts of cruelty of which Japanese military men are guilty."

POVERTY THROUGH ARMS

On economic conditions, the author writes this: "Consider the average American, earning say 30 dollars a week. Suppose his wages were cut to 16 dollars, his working week increased to six days of ten hours each. Suppose then that rents, fuel, movies, books, shoes and fish remained at present prices. That would be his situation if he were Japanese." The answer to the Japanese complaint that they are a poor people is, he adds, that they would not be poor but for incredible taxation aimed at the piling up of armaments.

"Think of a miser who has lived in a shanty, eaten but little, worked hard, saved his money, and exchanged it all for gold pieces. Substitute 'war goods' for 'gold pieces' and the picture becomes fairly accurate. . . . At the same time, because of their capacity for hard work, for long hours, and for doing without civilian necessities that consume man-power in America, Japan's seventy millions of people have a physical working strength of almost twice that of many Americans."

He gives many instances of Japanese frugality in operation. In America, he says, about 25 per cent. of the total bulk of forest trees as they stand in the woods goes into finished lumber. "The rest is slashings, sawdust, stumps, slabs and other waste." In Japan this percentage of used and wasted is reversed. The Japanese buy old cars and lorries from America and "fix them up." "For perhaps 10 per cent. of their original cost, they had been purchased, hauled overseas, and re-equipped with all the smaller parts, like bearings and bushings, that commonly wear out." As in these larger matters, so it was down to the scrapings from a bowl of rice.

TO PREVENT ANOTHER WAR

Could America have done anything to better her relations with Japan? Mr. Patric thinks she could. "Everything I have seen or read of Japan and the Japanese makes me think that our air of superiority, with all its ramifications and results that are a part of it, was a major factor in making possible this war. We could not, in past years, afford the risk of 'lowering our living-standard towards the Japanese level,' even if by so doing we might raise that of the Japanese even more. What a sacrifice the little men have forced us now to lay on the altar of national inequality! What a bargain we *might* have had. That we are fighting an enemy whose assets are his cruelty, his toughness, and his frugality I admit. Yet we have helped to keep him cruel, to make him tough, and to force him to be frugal."

This war, the author thinks, will be followed by another unless one of three things happens: the Japanese can be convinced that they are an inferior people, and this, he says, can never happen; the American economic level is brought down to Japan's; the Japanese level is brought nearer to the American. This third "could be and should be accomplished at the war's end partly by completely disarming Japan and diverting all her accustomed military expenses to the ways of peace. To make it effective would require a large measure of free trade with the rest of the world."

Political and economic theory does not over-balance the book. It is excellent as a record of travel.

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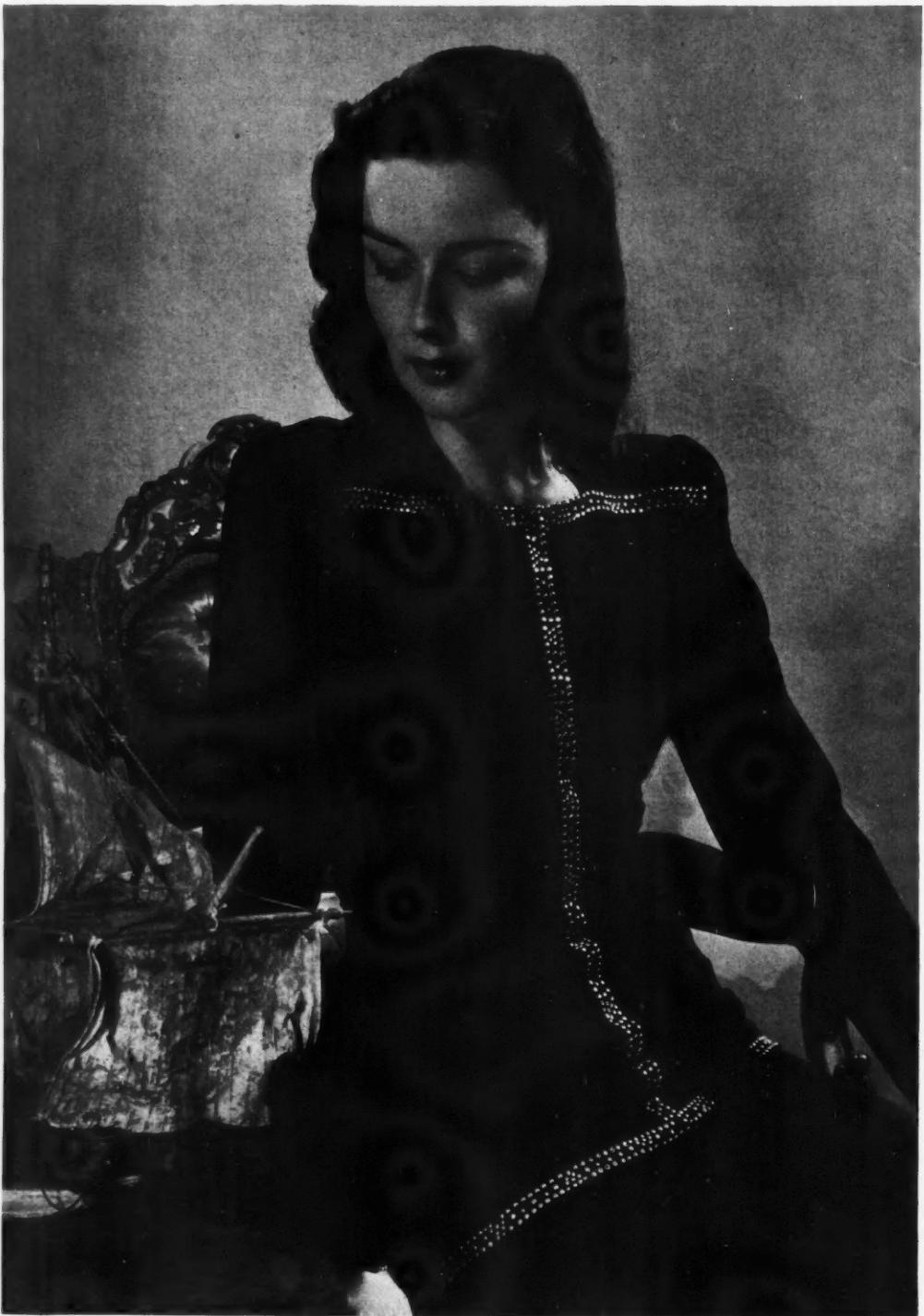
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A. 1c



THE TUNIC FROCK



PHOTOGRAPH DERMOT CONOLLY

THE tunic frock is one of the biggest successes of the Winter. It is either cut with severe simplicity in a dark, sleek material touched with studding of gold or silver, as the one we have photographed, or entirely soot-black, in two different materials, one wool, the other silk, with a flaring, jutting peplum. The skirts are always skin-tight and can be combined with other blouses, sweaters, jackets and boleros, for the light top and dark skirt are as popular as the one-colour jumper suit. Fur tunics are also shown in Persian lamb touched with gold. They cover the flaring tunics underneath and follow much the same line. They are smartest worn with high, sophisticated-

looking turbans and a considerable amount of gold jewellery.

The short-skirted afternoon frock of this Winter has a personality of its own. It is more feminine and less of a tailor-made than it was last year. Dark velvets, marocains and crêpes—black, coffee-bean brown, amethyst and bottle green—are studded with gold nail-heads, hemmed with sequins, or, newest of all, given a floating gored hemline and cape sleeves. The slim dark ones are tasseled and frogged, glint with gold and crystal studding, or with sparkling jet or jewelled buttons. They are worn to dinner and theatres with frivolous bonnets, turbans and caps in fur, satin, lamé and velvet,

Black marocain, studded with gold on the tunic and a plain sheath skirt. Marshall and Snelgrove

with trim tailored mink box jackets, or under the black, closely-fitting, double-breasted topcoats of this Winter plus a tippet of mink or a shoulder cape of silver fox that make these plain coats look "dressed up." Some of the prettiest of the dresses have a fluid gored hemline, a heart-shaped, cut-out décolletage and cape sleeves, as Debenham and Freebody show them. This gored cut gives a graceful floating movement that is pretty for dancing.

All frocks and tunics mould the waistline by gathers, a deep shaped band and often a narrow belt, and keep a flat neckline, which is V-shaped, wedge, square or heart-shaped. The tunic dresses, indeed, have a definitely nipped-in look to the waist, even when they are tubular from shoulder to hem, when they pouch slightly at the back or are gathered closely in from side seam to side seam. The flared tunics accentuate the tiny waist and nipped-in look by every possible means. Sleeves generally just cover the elbow, though Rahvis are showing shorter sleeves that barely cover the shoulder-blades and are gauged to the arm so that they cling. The cape and fichu sleeves give an entirely different look to the top of the frocks and make the shoulders the focal point of the dress instead of the waistline. With the plain tubular dresses, mostly black, massive Victorian jewellery is worn—necklaces, bracelets, chandelier earrings in garnet, topaz, turquoise, or great clusters of tassels of pearls with a Juliette cap studded in pearls.

A large contingent of the dark tubular frocks are edged and belted with studded bands. The studding is incorporated into the design and gives point to the cut of the frock, emphasising a yoke or neckline, a pocket, a belt or hemline. Powder blue marocains have silvered pockets and yokes or collars and cuffs; black marocains, bands of gold or silver running down the entire front of the dress or glinting on the belt, the round neck and sleeves. They are seven-coupon dresses and extremely becoming.

LONG dresses are appearing again on all the London dance floors and in all the collections. They are also seven-coupon dresses, when they are rayon. Jacqman show a pale blue, a long-skirted crêpe dinner frock with a softly gathered bodice and a deep-shaped waistband that is studded all over with blue. The rest of the dress is left plain; the studding is used to accent the moulded waist. A powder-blue marocain at Debenham and Freebody's has powder-blue and opal studding shaped like butterflies from the point



No, there isn't any placket! No buttons or other fasteners on the hips to cause bulkiness or spoil the symmetry of the hip line. The now fashionable 'ZWOW' man-style pocket supersedes the old style placket and provides the neatest of neat fasteners on the waistband. Good drapers and stores everywhere stock 'GOR-RAY' Skirts in a wide variety of attractive styles featuring the 'ZWOW.'

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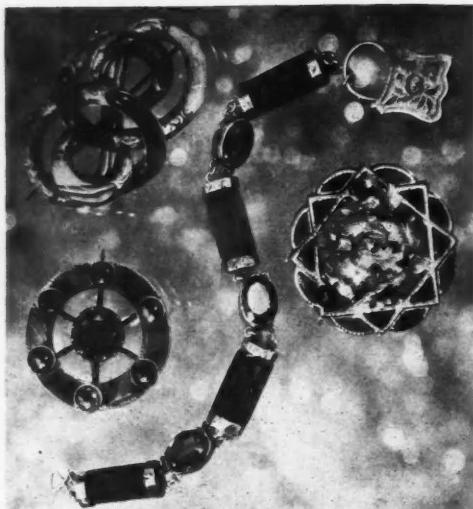
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A

(A) Scottish jewellery in silver and agate, elegant with black or tweeds. Debenham and Freebody. (B) For the lapel of a dark suit—Cupids, holding a torch. The White House. (C) For dark Winter dresses, gold metal coin bracelet, gold chain fringed bracelet and wrought gold clips. Fortnum and Mason



B



C

of the low-cut, heart-shaped décolletage to the top of the slit in the centre of the tight ankle-length skirt. These powder blues look new after the blacks and reds that have had it all their own way during most of the war.

The mink box jackets, tailored like a whipcord, are the smartest coat over these long sheath dresses; for the short-skirted black marocains touched with gold, the long black Persian lamb coats with wide important-looking sleeves and flared backs or neat tailored collars and a belt that folds them to the figure are the fur coats that are smartest. These Persian lambs are not always absolutely hem length; they are sometimes three-quarter or seven-eighths and show a few inches of the tight skirt underneath. Twisted turbans in lamé and velvet relieve the dead black of the coats. Necklaces, shaped like collars, in semi-precious stones or in gold intricately tasseled and fringed, are worn with the dresses with plain round necklines. With the studded ones the many turbans and caps, and the flat necklines, are bringing back long dangling earrings

into fashion. Skull caps and girlish-looking Juliet-lattice caps are charming with a short mink coat and a long pale blue frock for dining out; these same mink jackets team up equally well with the suiting coat-frocks or dresses in jersey tweed that are so smart for day.

The National Fur Company are showing otter, which is a bark-brown colour, as well as mink, lamb, ocelot, tailored like tweed and generally given a narrow collar of nutria. Opossum and musquash are stranded much like mink. Some of their Persian lamb jackets are edged with black face cloth down the front, and this gives them a very trim look. A few of their furs are still pre-purchase tax and marvellous value in consequence. Mr. Molho is making white lamb coats for 25 guineas. They are 12 coupons, as they are under 38 ins. long, cut to look chunky and square and faced with cloth down the front. With them he shows round white lambskin caps with a bobble on top.

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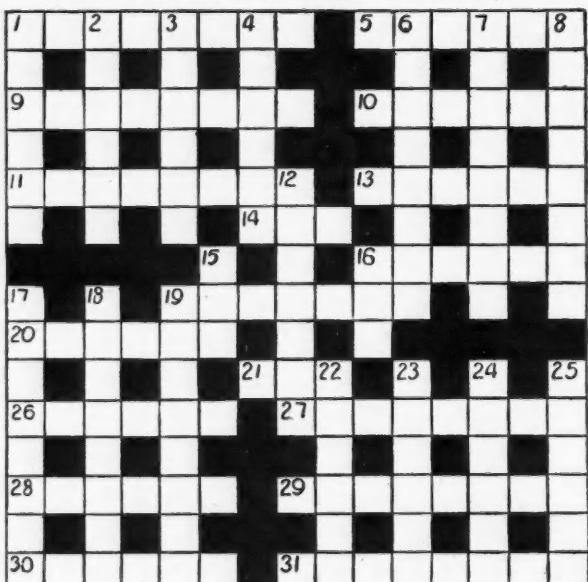
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NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
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SOLUTION TO NO. 765. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of October 20, will be announced next week.
ACROSS.—1 and 3, Mole, Rat and Toad; 9, Cult; 10, Every woman; 12, Theme; 13, Cheese; 15, Ada; 18, Rabid; 19, Tired eyes; 22, Lions; 24, Riser; 25, Tub; 26, Lascar; 29, An arc; 32, Pretty maid; 33, Here; 34, Resurgents; 35, Stag. DOWN.—1, Mock turtle; 2, Lilies blow; 4, Advocates; 5, Agree; 6, Dawns; 7, Ohms; 8, Dane; 11, Beadle; 14, Eye; 16, Ayes have it; 17, Ostrich egg; 20, Restraint; 21, Durban; 23, S.O.S.; 27, Alter; 28, Combe; 30, Spur; 31, Less.

ACROSS.

- 1 and 5. "O wild ____—" "thou breath of ____'s being" —Shelley (4, 4, and 6)
9. Supernatural events (8)
10. Plus its own number (3, 3)
11. Roused (8)
13. Owns one hundred and fifty, and all buffoons! (6)
14. Gideon's head comes back to see the gardener do it (3)
16. Red-lettered indeed (6)
19. Macbeth attended their rendezvous (7)
20. Numberless (6)
21. Improver of the shining hour (3)
26. Units of heat (6)
27. Small bags (8)
28. If in dirt, it's three-cleft! (6)
29. I get between the gate and somersaulting Tim to soften the blow! (8)
30. Dwell (6)
31. Not the place for a woodcutter (8)

DOWN.

1. Opossum? De Rougemont claimed to have shot it on the wing! (6)
2. Harris came up to be addressed with angry contempt (6)
3. Evil (6)
4. Past want? (6)
6. Wavy (8)
7. Wound rat (anagr.) (8)
8. A negative start, but unparalleled nevertheless (8)
12. Are last ones reserved for the diehards? (7)
15. Capricorn junior (3)
16. Only half marred (3)
17. One might say he played the "sedulous ape" (8)
18. Blood vessels (8)
19. "It's a ____, the (1 across), full of birds' cries." —Masefield (4, 4)
22. More comfortable (6)
23. Writer (6)
24. Apparently has some reference to the tardy (6)
25. A donkey seems to comprise half the entire possessions! (6)

The winner of Crossword No. 765 is

Mrs. H. B. Prior,

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